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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



JULY 1, 1948 TO JUNE 30, 1950

ISSUED BY
THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FORREST H. SHUFORD, COMMISSIONER
RALEIGH

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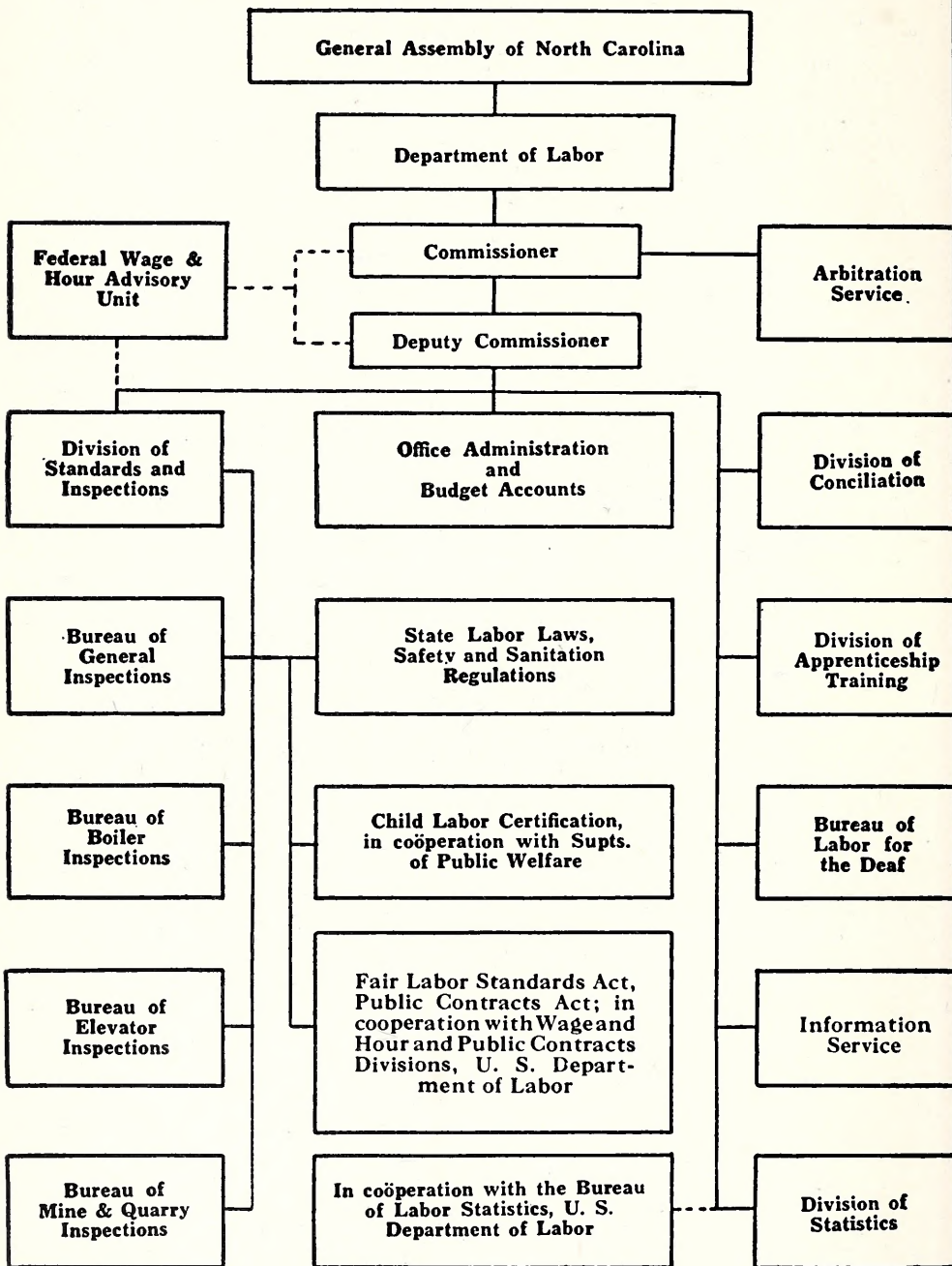
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Letter of Transmittal	7
Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Labor	9
Report of Expenditures	17
Division of Standards and Inspections	19
General Inspections	19
Wage-Hour Inspections	22
Safety Promotion	23
Inspector Training	29
Elevator Inspections	29
Boiler Inspections	31
Mine and Quarry Inspections	34
Recommendations	37
Division of Conciliation	44
Arbitration Service	49
Division of Apprenticeship Training	56
Bureau of Labor for the Deaf	65
Information Service	70
Division of Statistics	74
Index	141

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ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Page</i>
Commissioner of Labor	6
Manpower Conservation Advisory Board	24
Machinery Hazards	26
Plant Safety Committee	27
Safety Award	28
Elevator Inspection	30
Board of Boiler Rules	31
Mining Hazards	35
Construction Accidents	38
Electrical Accidents	40
Exploded Boiler	42
Building Smashed by Boiler Explosion	43
Conciliation	44
Arbitration	49
State Arbitration Panel	51
State Apprenticeship Council	57
Working Apprentices	58
Graduate Apprentices	61
Deaf Linotype Operator	66
Information	71
Statistics	81



FORREST H. SHUFORD
COMMISSIONER

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To His Excellency,
The Honorable W. KERR SCOTT,
Governor of North Carolina.*

*Members of the General Assembly of
The State of North Carolina.*

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with the General Statutes of North Carolina, I submit herewith a report of the work of the Department of Labor for the biennium July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1950.

In transmitting this report to you I wish to acknowledge the fine cooperation of the heads of the various divisions of the Department of Labor which made possible the record of sound and useful service to the people of North Carolina which this Department rendered during the biennium.

Respectfully,

FORREST H. SHUFORD,
Commissioner of Labor



BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

THE INDUSTRIAL population of North Carolina during the biennium 1948-1950 experienced a period of relatively high employment, increasing wages and slightly decreasing living costs. Despite our economic recession during the first half of 1949, the biennium generally was a prosperous period for North Carolina.

EMPLOYMENT

Non-agricultural employment, which totaled 855,000 at the beginning of the biennium, increased to a peak of 889,000 in December, 1948. Employment then dropped sharply for about seven consecutive months due to the fact that the textile industry had been operating at a very high level of production and had outstripped the effective demand for textile products. North Carolina's non-agricultural employment reached a low of 818,000 in July, 1949 following several months in which the non-durable goods industries of the State laid off many thousands of workers. In the following month a new period of orders for goods and increasing production began. Employment gradually increased again until December and held firm until January, 1950. The State's non-agricultural employment, fluctuating somewhat from month to month, remained below 850,000 during the last five months of the biennium.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

Average hourly earnings of North Carolina's 400,000 factory workers increased about five cents during the biennium, rising from less than \$1.03 during the spring of 1948 to \$1.08 in June, 1950. There was little over-all change in average hours of work, except for the temporary decreases in operations which occurred during the recession in the first half of 1949. Fluctuating slightly from month to month, the average weekly earnings of our State's factory workers increased from \$39.76 in June, 1948, to \$41.91 in June, 1950.

Notwithstanding this modest increase in average earnings, the wages of North Carolina working people did not keep pace with the earnings of industrial workers throughout the United States. A special study made by the Department of Labor in March, 1948, revealed that the earnings of North Carolina factory workers at that time amounted to approximately 80 per cent of the national average. Mean-

while, one after another of the nation's leading durable goods industries responded favorably to union demands for wage increases, pension plans, and other benefits. By March, 1950, the weekly earnings of North Carolina factory workers amounted to only 75 per cent of the increased national average.

In simplest terms, this lower average wage scale in North Carolina means that our industrial workers have one-fourth less income on which to live and support their families. It means also that one-fourth fewer dollars are available for purchasing power to create a market for consumer goods of all types in this State.

The principal reason for North Carolina's lower average wage scale—a reason which cannot be wished away by any amount of good intentions or by the natural desire of our people to move ahead economically—is that our dominant industries are in the non-durable goods fields. In the production of textile products, for instance, competition is keen both nationally and internationally. More than half of our entire factory employment is in the various branches of the textile industry alone. Fully 75 per cent of our manufacturing employment is concentrated in the non-durable goods industries, in which wages traditionally are lower than in heavy industries such as coal mining, steel, automobile production, and all types of machinery production.

So long as the great bulk of our employed workers are in these highly competitive industries, there appears to be small prospect of bringing our average level of earnings up to the national average.

COST OF LIVING

Although food prices dropped an average of four per cent during the biennium and the cost of clothing decreased six percent, the cost of living as a whole in June, 1950, was less than one per cent lower than it was in June, 1948. The five per cent average increase in rents, combined with increases in many miscellaneous cost-of-living items other than food and clothing, practically nullified any net gains which our industrial population might have enjoyed as the result of the decreases which occurred.

As the 1948-1950 biennium ended, most items in the cost of living index were rising sharply as the result of hoarding and profiteering occasioned by the outbreak of the war in Korea. The prospects for drastic governmental controls to curb these practices and to stabilize the cost of living appear to be strong. The considerable rearmament and military mobilization programs which are in progress, the in-

flationary effects of even a small war, and the near certainty of continuing military actions in one place or another, make very probable the imposition of federal economic controls.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES

During the first six months of 1950, there were widespread predictions that a very "tight" labor market was developing in which it would be difficult for the year's crop of college graduates to obtain suitable employment. Happily, these predictions have been shown to be unfounded. Job opportunities for our college graduates and others entering the labor force have been much more abundant than was anticipated. Many of our 1950 college graduates in North Carolina already have been absorbed into the economy. Current economic and political developments, especially the present turmoil in international affairs, suggest the probability that job opportunities will remain abundant for quite some time to come and that our State's industrial economy, instead of contracting, will experience a further expansion both in the labor force employed and in total productive capacity.

Other factors also have contributed to the economic growth of North Carolina during the biennium. The tremendous boom in construction activity, both public and private, has furnished regular employment for the State's construction workers for the last three years. The current development of our port facilities and the large expansion of our secondary highway system should operate eventually to lower transportation costs on cotton, wood, oil, and many other commodities into and out of the State. These developments also should create improved conditions in transportation and communication favorable to the further expansion and diversification of industry, particularly in the predominantly agricultural eastern sections of the State. They are developments which will benefit all of the people of North Carolina, including the workers, managers, and stockholders who constitute industry.

NEEDS OF DEPARTMENT

Surveying the accomplishments of the Department of Labor during the last two years, we are proud of a job well done. Our programs of law enforcement, promoting compliance with the Child Labor Law, the Maximum Hour Law, the Federal Wage and Hour Law and the Public Contracts Act, have benefitted the workers of the State and our entire economy. With a few exceptional cases, our record of

peaceful and productive labor-management relations has been maintained as in previous years. Our programs for the promotion of safety in industries have produced outstanding results in the form of lower accident rates and decreased compensation insurance rates in industry. The Department has made enviable progress with the facilities and personnel at its disposal, yet there are a few striking gaps in the services which we could render to the State if appropriations sufficient to enable us to employ a small number of additional personnel were available to us.

These gaps—these deficits in service which we would like to render, had we the facilities at our disposal—are described in the report of the Division of Standards and Inspections which follows, by Mr. Lewis P. Sorrell, Deputy Commissioner of Labor and head of our inspection division. To Mr. Sorrell's recommendations for additional inspectors which would enable us to inspect every industrial establishment in the State at least once each year, I wish to add my firm endorsement. The benefits of safety inspection work are easily lost unless such inspections can be repeated at reasonable intervals. It is my belief that the best service to industry can be rendered by making these inspections not less frequently than once a year.

Likewise I heartily endorse and recommend Mr. Sorrell's suggestion that the Department should have appropriations adequate for employing trained, experienced specialists in the construction and electrical industries in order to enforce the provisions of our Construction Industry Safety Code and to cut down the terrific annual toll of occupational deaths and accidents in these industries. It is realized that these industries have been under a heavy strain due to the great increase in construction and electrical installation activity in the State during the last few years. That is all the more reason why the State should help to eliminate the causes of these deaths and accidents where industry is too busy, or where the problems involved are too burdensome, for industry itself to undertake the job. These deaths and accidents on construction and electrical jobs do not just "happen". *They are caused.* With personnel to do the job, the Department of Labor could find and eliminate many of those causes and reduce the number of deaths and accidents in these very hazardous industries.

Your attention is also directed to the Deputy Commissioner's recommendations with regard to needed changes in either appropriations or in inspection and examination fees in connection with the work of the Bureau of Boiler Inspections. This small Bureau of the Department, which has a tremendous job to do in inspecting and super-

vising repairs upon all uninsured high-pressure boilers in the State, has long been handicapped by inadequate operating funds. I feel that Mr. Sorrell's recommendations for adequate financial provision for the Boiler Bureau, together with his requests for additional stenographic assistance, are fully justified and are much needed by the people of the State who are affected by these services.

Each and every one of the above recommendations is the modest *minimum* which is necessary if the Department of Labor is to perform efficiently all of the services to the industrial population which it is required by statute to render.

One additional service which the Department could discharge if provided with the facilities is the collection, compilation and publication of data concerning the cost of living in North Carolina cities. National cost-of-living figures furnished by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics are very useful for many purposes; however, the information provided is not directly applicable to the local situation. Similar information covering the cost of living in perhaps a half-dozen of North Carolina's principal cities would have much practical value to labor and management. There is a considerable need and demand for such information in our State and it is my hope that the Department may be able to extend its services to the industrial population by providing local cost-of-living data in the not distant future.

NEEDED LEGISLATION

1. *State Minimum Wage Law.* A large group of North Carolina workers in intrastate industries not covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law are paid wages so low that they are provided neither minimum adequate living standards nor the economic basis of sound, democratic citizenship.

In June, 1950, North Carolina workers employed in all retail trade averaged 86.3 cents an hour. Grocery store employees averaged 97.3 cents an hour. Workers in department stores averaged 71.6 cents an hour. Employees of retail general merchandise stores averaged 65.4 cents. Variety store employees averaged 51.1 cents. Workers in laundries and dry cleaning plants averaged 59.1 cents. Hotel and rooming house employees averaged 44.6 cents.

These wage figures are averages for entire industries in the State. They fall far short of telling the story of the economically submerged portion of our industrial population. Being averages, they include the wages of both "high" and "low" paid workers.

The most recent estimate prepared by the Department of Labor of hourly wages paid the 202,000 employees in North Carolina's re-

tail and service industries—based upon a large sample of firms and employees studied between July 1, 1949 and June 30, 1950—indicates that some 65,000 workers were being paid 50 cents an hour or less. More than 37,000 workers were being paid between 40 and 50 cents an hour. More than 26,000 workers were being paid less than 40 cents an hour. *Among the group making less than 40 cents an hour, the average wage was 31.3 cents.*

These wages were being paid in 1949 and 1950—a period of general prosperity when wages generally, profits, and living costs were at or near an all-time peak.

I would be most happy to see these low wages voluntarily raised to a decent level without recourse to legislation. During the last twelve years, however, I have observed that our emergence from a period of severe depression into a period of high prosperity has not resulted in a lifting of the wage levels of our lowest-paid workers to a point at which they are provided a decent minimum to sustain life, health, efficiency and good citizenship. Upon the basis of long observation, experience and much study of this matter, I am forced to conclude that *we have a minority of employers who will continue to pay the very lowest wage which the traffic will bear, irrespective of the extent to which their businesses prosper.*

I therefore earnestly recommend that the General Assembly of North Carolina enact legislation providing a statutory minimum wage covering all of the industrial workers of this State. Such a minimum wage would have no direct effect upon the 93 per cent of our employed, non-agricultural population which receives an average income well in excess of any minimum which might be considered. It would, however, provide the protection of the State for an exploited group of some 65,000 of our citizens who at present have no practical means of helping themselves.

The income level of our farming population is protected to a considerable extent by federal price supports and other measures. The income of our factory workers and others in interstate commerce is protected by the Federal Wage and Hour Law and by the processes of collective bargaining in establishments having unions. The incomes of our public employees are protected by civil services, personnel organizations, and governmental procedures. Most employees of intrastate businesses, however, have neither law, custom, public opinion nor collective bargaining power to guarantee them a living wage. This being the case, I feel that the good conscience of North Carolina should exert itself in behalf of this group of 65,000 people whose

material and social contribution to the growth of North Carolina is being limited and stifled through the existence in a minority of our employers of a willingness to pay unfair wages.

2. *Wage Collection Law.* In a State with about 850,000 non-agricultural working people, it is to be expected that occasional disagreements should arise between employers and employees concerning the amount of wages due the employees. Misunderstandings are inevitable between even the most well-disposed employers and workers.

The Department of Labor during the biennium received a considerable number of complaints from workers who stated that their employers had failed to pay them wages which they had earned. In instances where the employee's work was covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law, the Department made investigations and took appropriate actions in accordance with the provisions of that statute. In many other cases, however, the complaining employees' jobs were not covered by the federal law. In these instances, the Department was able to take no action due to our lack of a State Wage Collection Law.

These complaints have been sufficiently numerous to convince me that North Carolina should have a statute authorizing the Department of Labor to make investigations and take appropriate actions in the courts of competent jurisdiction in cases where investigation reveals that employers have failed to pay employees wages which have been earned. I therefore recommend that the General Assembly of North Carolina enact such a statute.

3. *Amendment of Boiler Law.* I also recommend strongly that the North Carolina Boiler Law be amended to cover all unfired pressure vessels, hot water and low pressure heating boilers, so that these boilers may be inspected periodically in order to eliminate needless hazards to the people who come near them in large apartment buildings, public schools and other public places. Disastrous explosions in North Carolina school buildings resulting from poorly maintained boilers have convinced me that the most practical way to eliminate these hazards is through regular, periodic inspection of these boilers and pressure vessels by a competent inspector.

4. *Improvements in Child Labor Law.* I recommend further that the North Carolina Child Labor Law be studied with a view of improving the protection of young people engaged in street trades. The chief weakness of our Child Labor Law at present is that it provides inadequate protection for these minors, particularly for those under 16 years of age. Special protection is needed for children who engage in street trades, since these youngsters are continually subject to in-

fluences not ordinarily encountered by minors doing other types of work.

5. *Amendment of Arbitration Act.* For the reasons set forth in the subsequent report of the Arbitration Service, I recommend that the North Carolina Voluntary Arbitration Act of 1945 be amended to permit arbitration under the Act upon the request of either party to a labor-management contract in those instances where contracts provide for such arbitration. It is the belief of the Department that such an amendment would make the arbitration machinery of the State more functional and would provide greater latitude for the use of arbitration where it is needed.

DIVISION REPORTS

The accomplishments of the Department of Labor during the 1948-1950 biennium are presented in detail in the Division Reports which follow by Mr. Lewis P. Sorrell, Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Chief of the Division of Standards and Inspections; Mr. Frank Crane, Director of the Division of Conciliation; Mr. C. L. Beddingfield, Director of the Division of Apprenticeship Training; Mr. J. M. Vestal, Chief of the Bureau of Labor for the Deaf; Mr. Almon Barbour, Director of the Information Service; and Mr. C. H. Pritchard, Director of the Division of Statistics.

Of particular interest are the sections in these reports which explain North Carolina's excellent record in labor-management relations, our accomplishments in the reduction of industrial accident rates, apprenticeship training activities, interpretation of employment trends, and the great reduction in the number of minors employed in the State during the last two years.

TABLE I

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1948-1949

REVENUE

Appropriation—Chapter 500, P. L. 1947	\$234,644.00
Federal Wage and Hour Payments	77,872.05
	<hr/>
	\$312,516.05

REFUNDS

Refunds of Expenditures	\$ 1,828.26	\$314,344.31
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EXPENDITURES

Expenditures	\$295,970.65	
Refund of Expenditures	1,828.26	\$297,798.91
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess Revenue Over Expenditures		\$ 16,545.40

PURPOSES

Administration	\$ 28,318.84
Employment Service for the Deaf	5,804.74
Statistical Division	16,573.69
Standards and Inspections	126,550.33
Wage and Hour Division	70,574.26
Supplies, Service and Expense	6,631.43
Apprenticeship Training	25,309.05
Conciliation Service	16,077.95
Arbitration Panel	130.36
	<hr/>
	\$295,970.65

OBJECTS

Salaries and Wages	227,066.90
Supplies and Materials	1,715.07
Postage, Telephone and Telegrams	4,916.81
Travel Expense	44,161.81
Printing and Binding	5,332.53
Repairs and Alterations	434.10
General Expenses	8,578.66
Equipment	3,764.77
	<hr/>
	\$295,970.65

TABLE II
REPORT OF EXPENDITURES, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1949-1950

REVENUE

Appropriation—Chapter 1249, P. L. 1949	\$282,334.00
Federal Wage and Hour Payments	63,721.41
Bureau of Boiler Inspections	9,504.13
	<hr/>
	\$355,559.54

REFUNDS

Refunds of Expenditures	\$ 994.08	\$356,553.62
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EXPENDITURES

Expenditures	\$319,605.99	
Refund of Expenditures	994.08	\$320,600.07
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess Revenue Over Expenditures		\$ 35,953.55

PURPOSES

Administration	26,101.63
Employment Service for the Deaf	6,100.80
Statistical Division	16,789.53
Standards and Inspections	142,660.95
Wage and Hour Division	64,817.71
Supplies, Service and Expense	3,639.37
Apprenticeship Training	31,651.85
Conciliation Service	15,990.54
Arbitration Panel	225.14
Bureau of Boiler Inspections	11,628.47
	<hr/>
	\$319,605.99

OBJECTS

Salaries and Wages	\$254,083.40
Supplies and Materials	1,963.96
Postage, Telephone and Telegrams	4,689.42
Travel Expense	46,611.19
Printing and Binding	2,441.53
Repairs and Alterations	612.24
General Expense	5,846.23
Equipment	3,358.02
	<hr/>
	\$319,605.99

DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

LEWIS P. SORRELL, *Deputy Commissioner*

THE DIVISION OF STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS enforces the North Carolina Child Labor Law, the Maximum Hour Law, the State Elevator Code, the State Boiler Law, the Federal Wage and Hour Law and the Federal Public Contracts Act. It also plans, recommends for adoption, and enforces Safety and Health Regulations designed to eliminate industrial hazards and to provide better working conditions in industry.

Inspectors of the Division completed a total of 28,799 inspections during the biennium, of which 1,006 were investigations made under the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

Administration of the Wage and Hour Law and the Public Contracts Act in North Carolina has been entrusted to the State Department of Labor continuously since April, 1941. North Carolina is one of two states in the nation which enforces these federal statutes by virtue of a cooperative agreement with the United States Department of Labor. Assisted by a Federal Unit assigned to the Department by the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U. S. Department of Labor, we have developed a well coordinated program under which we administer locally both State and Federal laws in the fields of safety and health, minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor and general working conditions.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

New inspection personnel authorized by the General Assembly of 1949 enabled the Division to provide expanded services in accident prevention to North Carolina industry during the biennium. However, due to the difficulty of finding competent personnel and training them adequately, it was not possible to utilize the full-time services of all of these additional personnel during the entire biennial period.

Our safety inspectors are concerned with the maintenance of safe and healthful working conditions in every place of industrial employment in the State. Their primary functions are to discover hazards to safety and health, to discuss these hazards with management, and to advise management concerning the most practical methods of carrying out the provisions of the Safety and Health Regulations. Many alert and progressive employers do not have to be "sold" on the desirability of providing satisfactory working conditions. In many instances, no enforcement measures are needed in order to secure com-

TABLE III

ORDERS ISSUED DURING THE BIENNIUM—JULY 1, 1948 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1950

Tabulation Shows Number and Types of Orders Noted by Industry

INDUSTRY	Violations of Labor Laws and Safety and Health Codes								
	Total Viola- tions	Child Labor	Hour	Time Records	Sanita- tion	Seat	First Aid	Drink- ing Water	Safety Codes
Food and Kindred Products.....	1,619	314	106	85	201	1	73	18	821
Tobacco.....	212	5	1	4	39		7	5	151
Cotton Textile.....	1,653	46	23	17	205	5	19	17	1,321
Silk and Rayon.....	172	5	14	3	29	1	1		119
Woolen and Worsted.....	40		1		8	2	1		28
Knitting Mills.....	540	29	8	15	118		13	5	352
Misc. Textiles and Apparel.....	238	27	12	7	49		9	2	132
Lumber.....	1,929	33	54	60	234		123	46	1,379
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products.....	1,157	29	13	16	158		49	19	873
Paper and Allied Products.....	70	4	5	3	13		4		41
Printing and Publishing.....	177	23	12	6	25		11	1	99
Chemical and Allied Products.....	432	8	5	7	63		14	5	330
Stone, Clay and Glass.....	454	6	16	11	59	1	26	15	320
Iron, Steel and Machine.....	275	3	4	2	51		12	4	199
Misc. Manufacturing Industries.....	528	16	6	14	105		20	6	361
Wholesale Establishments.....	436	62	6	50	58	1	10	6	243
Eating and Drinking Establishments.....	1,945	816	175	172	142			2	638
Other Retail Establishments.....	5,483	3,425	130	196	294	16	9	39	1,374
Laundries, Cleaning and Dyeing Plants.....	1,753	77	35	73	356	8	69	70	1,065
Amusement and Recreation.....	1,384	1,227	4	21	27			3	102
Miscellaneous Services.....	664	204	23	52	88		21	11	265
GRAND TOTAL.....	21,161	6,359	653	814	2,322	35	491	274	10,213

TABLE IV

COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS ISSUED DURING THE BIENNIUM—JULY 1, 1948 THROUGH
JUNE 30, 1950

Tabulation Shows Number and Types of Corrections Reported by Industry

INDUSTRY	Corrections of Violations of Labor Laws and Safety and Health Codes								
	Total Compli- ances	Child Labor	Hour	Time Records	Sanita- tion	Seat	First Aid	Drink- ing Water	Safety Codes
Food and Kindred Products.....	1,323	240	118	59	161	-----	59	6	680
Tobacco.....	210	7	2	1	39	-----	3	3	155
Cotton Textile.....	1,904	53	44	15	264	9	28	11	1,480
Silk and Rayon.....	113	3	13	2	16	1	-----	-----	78
Woolen and Worsted.....	47	-----	-----	-----	7	2	3	-----	35
Knitting Mills.....	414	25	16	19	73	-----	18	1	262
Misc. Textiles and Apparel.....	308	36	13	9	44	2	9	1	194
Lumber.....	1,456	50	53	59	149	-----	78	39	1,028
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products.....	1,480	39	21	13	171	-----	35	19	1,132
Paper and Allied Products.....	71	2	4	3	6	-----	4	-----	52
Printing and Publishing.....	160	45	13	8	17	-----	7	2	68
Chemical and Allied Products.....	369	3	6	4	48	-----	10	5	293
Stone, Clay and Glass.....	366	7	14	10	53	1	16	10	255
Iron, Steel and Machine.....	273	8	10	6	52	1	13	7	176
Misc. Manufacturing Industries.....	445	18	10	13	79	1	14	8	302
Wholesale Establishments.....	360	54	6	35	58	1	11	9	186
Eating and Drinking Establishments.....	1,656	719	151	128	115	-----	-----	2	541
Other Retail Establishments.....	4,678	2,904	101	170	242	9	4	27	1,221
Laundries, Cleaning and Dyeing Plants.....	1,142	74	26	62	224	4	48	39	665
Amusements and Recreation.....	1,253	1,135	2	14	15	-----	-----	2	85
Miscellaneous Services.....	675	269	30	39	64	-----	13	13	247
GRAND TOTAL.....	18,703	5,691	653	669	1,897	31	373	204	9,185

pliance, since the cooperative employers are anxious to make improvements which are beneficial.

There is, however, a minority group of employers which resists all efforts of the inspector to secure voluntary compliance with the Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations. Some of these employers will violate the law even though inspections are made as frequently as our personnel permits. In rare instances, the Department has to resort to the courts to secure compliance, which cannot be obtained in these cases by less drastic measures.

The Division investigated 226 complaints alleging violations of the Labor Laws and the safety and health regulations during the biennium. The principal complaints concerned excessive hours of work, unsanitary and inadequate toilet facilities, unsafe and unhealthful working conditions, improper ventilation and lighting, failure to provide seats for female employees, and specific violations of the Child Labor Law and the Maximum Hour Law. These complaints were given priority over routine inspection work and were investigated immediately. Action was taken in each case to secure compliance where violations were found.

Where violations were considered willful and no disposition was shown to correct them, the Department took legal action. Willful violations were found in four establishments during the biennium. The courts ruled that all of these establishments were guilty of willful violations, as charged, and placed fines and court costs in the amount of \$110.50 on these offenders.

Our safety inspectors completed a total of 20,946 routine inspections during the biennium, extending their services to a total of 686,663 employees. Compliance visits, or reinspections, were made in 1,752 establishments.

The inspections revealed a total of 21,161 violations of the laws and regulations. A total of 18,703 compliances with our inspectors' recommendations were reported during the biennium. The excess of violations over compliances is due to delayed reporting of compliances during the last two months of the biennium.

Detailed information concerning the type of violations found and corrected may be found in Tables III and IV.

In accordance with the State-Federal Wage and Hour Agreement, our State safety inspectors made 6,268 payroll spot-check inspections for compliance with the Federal Wage and Hour Law and 203 safety inspections under the Public Contracts Act concurrently with their regular inspection duties.

FEDERAL WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS INVESTIGATIONS

The Division's nine wage and hour investigators inspect payrolls and interview employers and employees to determine compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage and Hour Law) and the Public Contracts Act. Priority is given to complaint investigations, special child labor investigations, public contracts investigations, employer requests, and requests from national headquarters of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions. Special attention is given to establishments which have not been investigated previously.

Wage and hour investigation activities during the biennium, violations noted, and back wages paid to workers as the result of investigations, are summarized in Table V.

TABLE V
WAGE-HOUR WORK FOR THE PERIOD, JULY 1, 1948
THROUGH JUNE 30, 1950

Total Number of Wage and Hour Investigations Made	983
Total Number of Public Contracts Investigations Made Concurrent with Wage and Hour Investigations	116
Total Number of Special Child Labor Investigations Made	23
Total Number of State Inspections Made Concurrent with Wage-Hour Investigations	501
Total Number of Investigations Revealing Child Labor Violations of Wage-Hour Law	40
Total Number Investigations Showing Monetary Violations of Wage and Hour Law	568
Total Amount of Back Wages Paid	\$83,083.05
Total Number of Employees Receiving Back Wages	2,465

Extensive amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act became effective on January 25, 1950. These amendments necessitated revised interpretations of the Act, revised regulations issued by the Wage-Hour Administrator, and a large-scale public educational program to bring employers and employees up to date on the provisions of the amended Act.

Educational activity in North Carolina included radio broadcasts, press releases, information clinics attended by employers and employees, office and telephone conferences with employers and employees, correspondence and mailing of prepared literature. All of these activities had to be performed within a period of a few months in addition to carrying on our regular investigation program. From the enactment of the amendments in October, 1949, through March, 1950, our staff mailed some 3,500 letters concerning the amendments, handled 2,200 telephone calls, conducted 1,200 office conferences, mailed 2,800 pieces of educational literature, conducted eight information clinics attended by some 800 employers and employees, conducted four trade association clinics attended by about 400 members, held a

labor clinic attended by about 90 persons, conducted three group meetings attended by 115 persons, and made 43 radio broadcasts.

SAFETY PROMOTION

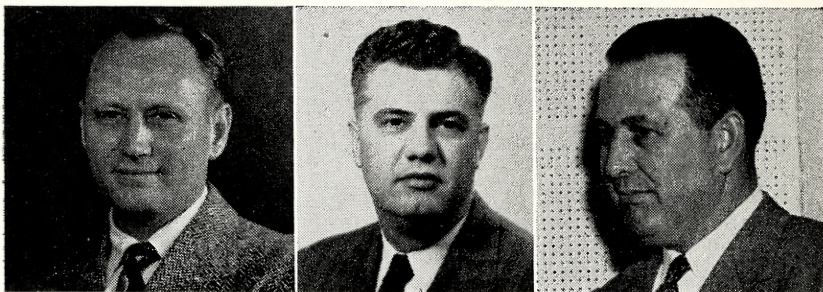
In addition to our regular inspection work, the Division during the biennium continued to promote safety in industry through the Department's Manpower Conservation Program. Assisted by the 23 industrial safety experts who constitute our Manpower Conservation

TABLE VI
ACCIDENT RATES IN NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIES

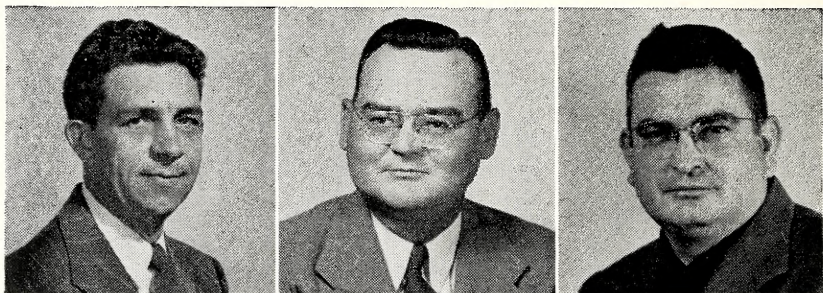
INDUSTRY	Classification	No. Plants	Manhours Worked	Lost Time Injuries	Accident Frequency Rates	
					1949	1948
Cement Products.....	Block and Pipe.....	65	1,929,161	47	24.36	29.20
Chemicals.....	Drugs, Insecticides and Paints.....	51	3,401,647	21	6.17	11.25
Clay Products.....	Brick and Tile, and Pottery.....	44	2,430,875	56	23.03	23.39
Construction.....	General.....	41	3,643,430	159	43.64	34.27
Electrical.....	General.....	19	9,080,260	20	2.20	2.09
Fertilizer.....	Cotton Seed Products.....	58	2,837,945	76	26.77	16.05
Fertilizer.....	Manufacturing.....	43	3,075,031	65	21.13	23.14
Food.....	Baking.....	79	8,061,084	85	10.54	13.85
Food.....	Bottling Plants.....	140	4,761,924	80	16.79	14.47
Food.....	Canning and Preserving.....	29	1,486,730	30	20.17	19.38
Food.....	Dairy Products.....	73	5,175,390	80	15.45	19.11
Food.....	Ice and Coal.....	112	2,574,815	73	28.35	16.42
Food.....	Meat Packing.....	48	6,896,182	49	7.10	40.09
Food.....	Milling, Flour and Feed.....	105	3,162,987	54	17.07	16.25
Furniture.....	Wood.....	250	24,070,902	306	12.71	15.80
Iron and Steel.....	Foundry.....	32	1,671,578	60	35.89	23.85
Iron and Steel.....	Junk Yards.....	12	355,563	8	22.49	-----
Iron and Steel.....	Machine Manufacturing.....	107	7,741,129	147	18.98	23.08
Iron and Steel.....	Machine Shop.....	72	3,205,718	67	20.90	30.87
Iron and Steel.....	Sheet Metal.....	35	1,365,500	37	27.09	14.92
Leather.....	Tanning, Mfg. Shoes, Belting, Rolls.....	12	252,965	7	27.67	22.53
Lumber.....	Logging, Sawing and Planing.....	310	15,095,633	587	38.88	38.20
Lumber.....	Millwork.....	181	7,178,162	166	23.12	32.52
Lumber.....	Plywood and Veneer.....	81	10,892,728	249	22.86	22.18
LUMBER INDUSTRY.....		572	33,166,523	1,002	30.21	35.05
Mining.....	Mines.....	53	2,045,980	149	72.82	45.40
Mining.....	Pits, Sand and Gravel.....	14	512,455	13	25.36	47.98
Mining.....	Processing Plants.....	19	1,015,618	30	29.53	27.02
Mining.....	Quarry.....	24	1,628,708	41	25.17	22.79
MINING INDUSTRY.....		110	5,202,761	233	44.78	32.20
Paper.....	Paper and Pulp.....	5	11,658,768	74	6.34	9.70
Paper.....	Set-up Boxes and Containers.....	38	3,050,384	36	11.80	17.38
Peanuts.....	Cleaning and Shelling.....	13	581,488	5	8.59	4.15
Printing.....	Job, Newspaper and Books.....	99	3,446,125	16	4.64	6.35
Public Utilities.....	Telephone, Gas and Electric.....	22	2,557,619	43	16.81	14.50
Service.....	Dry Cleaning.....	306	4,121,938	12	2.91	1.33
Service.....	Dry Cleaning and Laundry.....	170	11,310,543	45	3.97	4.28
Service.....	Garage.....	141	5,864,193	55	9.37	8.38
Stonecutting.....	Monuments and Markers.....	30	423,185	3	7.08	17.06
Textile.....	Cotton Yarn and Fabric.....	462	169,939,295	1,619	9.52	11.58
Textile.....	Dyeing and Finishing.....	23	9,338,133	92	9.85	7.69
Textile.....	Knit Goods.....	315	63,498,715	259	4.07	5.37
Textile.....	Silk and Rayon.....	56	25,754,724	141	5.47	6.96
Textile.....	Wearing Apparel.....	89	10,834,263	50	4.61	4.97
Textile.....	Woolen Worsteds.....	12	5,631,244	38	6.74	8.79
Textile.....	Miscellaneous.....	16	3,135,379	31	9.88	-----
TEXTILE INDUSTRY.....		973	288,131,753	2,230	7.73	9.58
Tobacco.....	Cigarette and Smoking.....	11	28,188,605	128	4.54	8.81
Tobacco.....	Leaf Processing.....	60	26,760,173	267	9.97	12.55
TOBACCO INDUSTRY.....		71	54,948,778	395	7.18	11.30
Trade.....	Petroleum Products.....	132	1,821,540	11	6.03	10.43
Trade.....	Wholesale and Retail.....	96	3,890,341	59	15.16	18.26
Miscellaneous Manufacturing.....	Not Otherwise Classified.....	77	5,456,418	82	15.02	22.70
ALL INDUSTRY.....		4,282	432,813,173	5,828	13.46	12.98

MANPOWER CONSERVATION ADVISORY BOARD

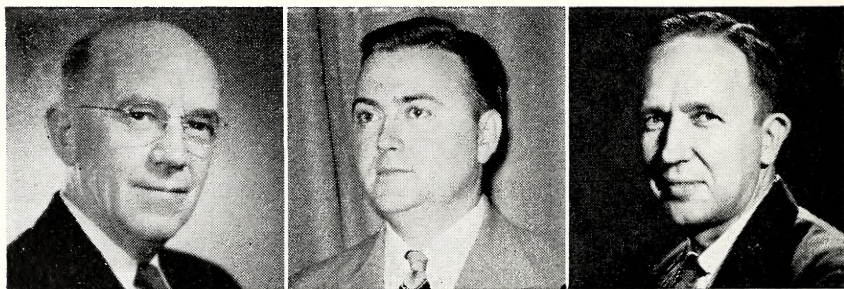
Pictured below and on the following page are 22 members of the Labor Department's *Advisory Board for the Conservation of Manpower in North Carolina Industry*. Organized in 1946, this group of industrial safety engineers has devoted much time, effort and skill to working cooperatively with the Department of Labor in planning accident prevention programs for the industries of the State. As an unofficial "Advisory Board", these gentlemen have given their expert advice to the Department without compensation as a public service to the industries of the State. Each of them is in charge of the safety program of his organization.



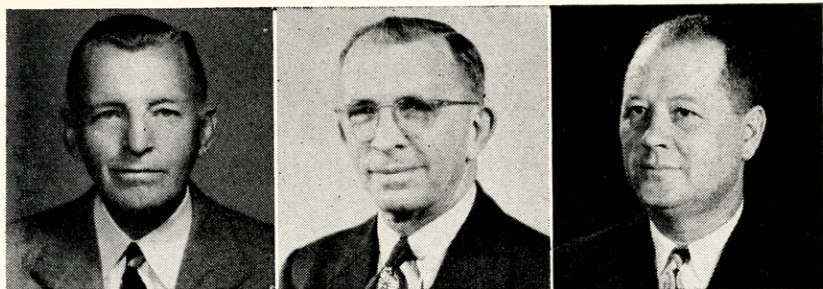
Left to right: Jesse D. Brown, American Enka Corp.; Glenn Penland, Erwin Cotton Mills Co.; W. G. Alligood, American Yarn & Processing Co.



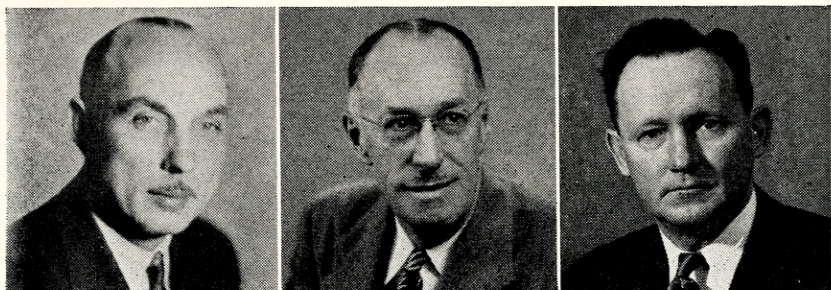
Left to right: Wilford G. Jones, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.; W. L. Loy, Morgan Cotton Mills; H. B. Gaylord, N. C. Pulp Co., Inc.



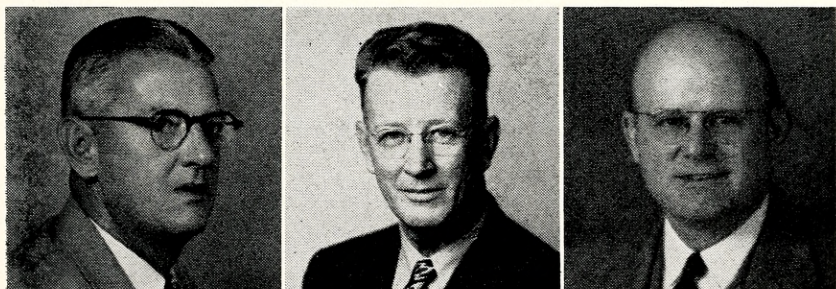
Left to right: Fred F. Murphy, Hickory Manufacturing Co.; Bahnson C. Hall, Jr., Hanes Hosiery Mills Co.; Duncan C. Hunter, Broyhill Furniture Factories.



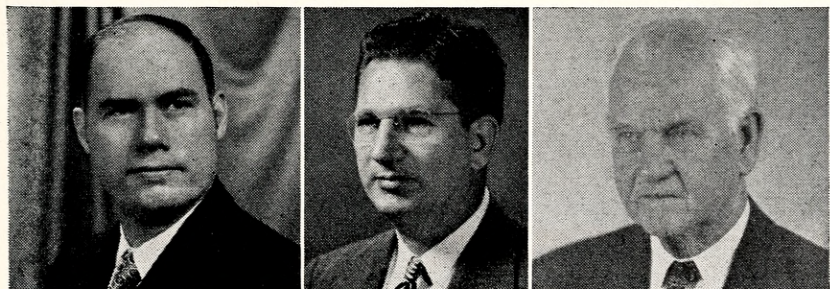
Left to right: R. A. Shaw, Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries; J. Robert Williams, Thomasville Chair Co.; J. H. Mayfield, Rosemary Manufacturing Co.



Left to right: J. M. Vann, Carolina Aluminum Co.; Clarence J. Hyslup, Chat-ham Manufacturing Co.; Ira W. Drake, Burlington Mills Corp.



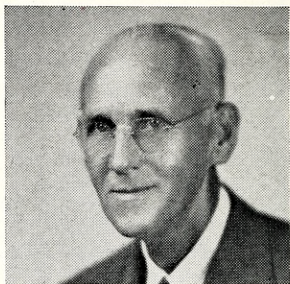
Left to right: H. E. Newbury, Ecusta Paper Co.; F. M. Culvern, Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.; H. E. Williams, Fieldcrest Mills.



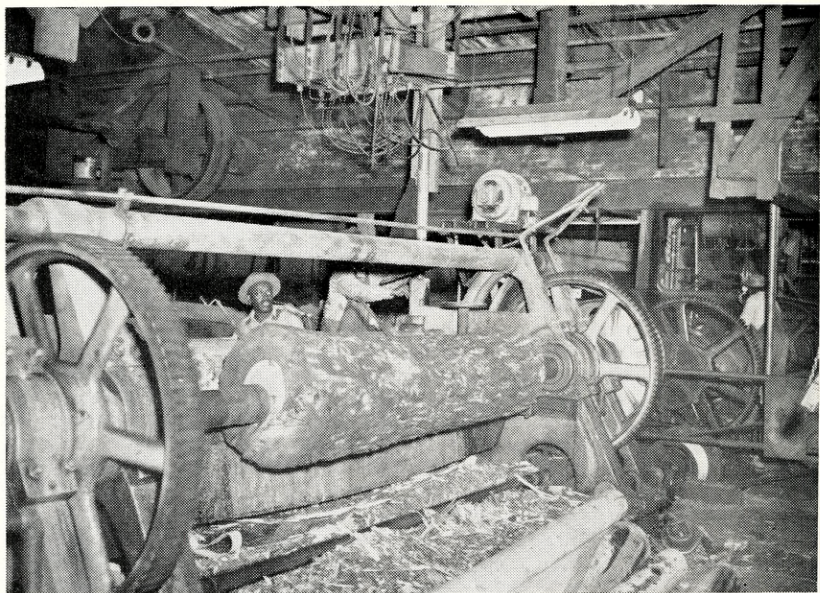
Left to right: W. P. Vause, Duke Power Co.; T. B. Ipock, Jr., Firestone Textiles, Inc.; Thomas Furness, Champion Paper & Fibre Co.

Advisory Board, we expanded considerably our services to industry in accident prevention. The Advisory Board met twice yearly with the inspectors to plan accident prevention work by means of safety education, awards, and industry-wide safety drives.

The Education Committee of the Advisory Board assisted in promoting an Industrial Safety School at N. C. State College. This school was held in conjunction with the Transportation Safety School and was sponsored by the State College Extension Division. The school offers short industrial safety training courses each year to supervisory personnel in North Carolina industry. Two very successful schools were held during the biennium. The courses in industrial safety which were added to the curriculum of the State College School of Engineering in 1947 likewise have continued to be both popular and useful. At present the Education Committee is cooperating with the State Department of Public Instruction in formulating plans for teaching safety in the public schools.



C. H. McAllister
Tide Water Power Co.



Unguarded machines such as the one shown above give North Carolina's plywood and veneer industry a high accident rate. The industry at present is cooperating with the Department of Labor in a carefully planned program of accident prevention. (*Labor Department photo.*)

The program of safety awards developed by the Awards Committee of the Advisory Board operated effectively during the biennium as a part of our Manpower Conservation Program. A total of 1,855 certificates of safety achievement, 80 per cent of which were awarded during the biennium, have been presented to North Carolina Industrial establishments since the beginning of the awards program. The qualifying establishments reduced their accident rates 40 per cent or more, or maintained rates 75 per cent below the State average for their industry. A total of 672 of these awards were presented jointly by the State and Federal departments of labor to large plants. A total of 1,183 small-plant awards were presented by the State Department of Labor.

The Periodic Safety Drives Committee of the Advisory Board continued to assist us in this important phase of our accident prevention work. The Committee studies accident rate information from North Carolina industry to determine which industries have most need for organized accident prevention programs.

Safety drives were initiated in North Carolina's wood furniture and brick and tile industries during the 1946-1948 biennium. Several industry-wide inspections were made and a series of safety pamphlets was prepared for key supervisory personnel in these industries. The success of these programs is shown by the sharp reductions which have been made in their accident frequency rates. The brick and tile industry's rate has been reduced 41 per cent since 1946. The wood furniture industry's rate has been reduced 43 per cent since 1947.



Small manufacturing plants can work wonders in accident prevention when the cooperation of both workers and management is enlisted in a plant safety program. The picture above shows a Plant Safety Committee discussing accident problems in an eastern North Carolina plywood and veneer plant. (*Labor Department photo.*)

These safety drives were continued during the 1948-1950 biennium. A total of 365 plants employing 33,929 workers were inspected in the course of these drives during the biennium.

Another safety drive was begun early in 1950 in the very hazardous plywood and veneer manufacturing industry. Special attention is being given to the hazards peculiar to the jobs and operations of this industry. Our program for plywood and veneer plants is following the same general pattern which has proved successful in our previous safety drives, featuring inspections, education and awards.

An additional feature of our safety service is the compiling and publication of industrial accident frequency rates. This work has been greatly expanded. We are now able to furnish reliable accident information about each of the State's industries. These accident frequency rates are used by industry and by the Department in our routine inspection work. Table VI presents a summary of accident rate information collected from North Carolina industries during the calendar year 1949.



The safety awards program of the Department of Labor has stimulated accident prevention work in many industrial plants. More than 1,400 *Certificates of Safety Achievement* were awarded by the Department during the biennium to plants which reduced their accident rates 40 per cent or more in the course of a year. In the picture above the Safety Director of a large textile company discusses safety award with the Plant Superintendent. (*Labor Department photo.*)

INSPECTOR TRAINING

The Division during the biennium received much assistance from the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, in the training of inspectors. Prior to each of our industry-wide safety drives, representatives of the Bureau of Labor Standards have conducted training schools in North Carolina in order to familiarize our inspectors with the accident problems of the industry selected for a safety campaign. The Bureau also conducted two training schools for our new safety inspectors who had not attended schools held prior to the 1948-1950 biennium.

We plan for all of our safety inspectors to complete the series of five training schools offered by the Bureau of Labor Standards. These courses will entitle our inspectors to certificates stating that they have met the highest training standards which have been provided for State factory inspectors. The courses in this series are approved by the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials and have been accepted by the majority of state labor commissioners. They are being given to inspectors in several state labor departments throughout the nation.

ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS

The boom in all types of nonresidential building which has been in progress during recent years has created a demand for improved elevator service. Elevator manufacturers have been recommending and selling highly complicated, automatic elevators. Consequently, much of the elevator inspector's time is spent in examining the plans and specifications for such technical equipment.

In order that an elevator, dumbwaiter or escalator may be legally installed in North Carolina, plans and specifications must first be presented to the Department of Labor for approval. If the plans

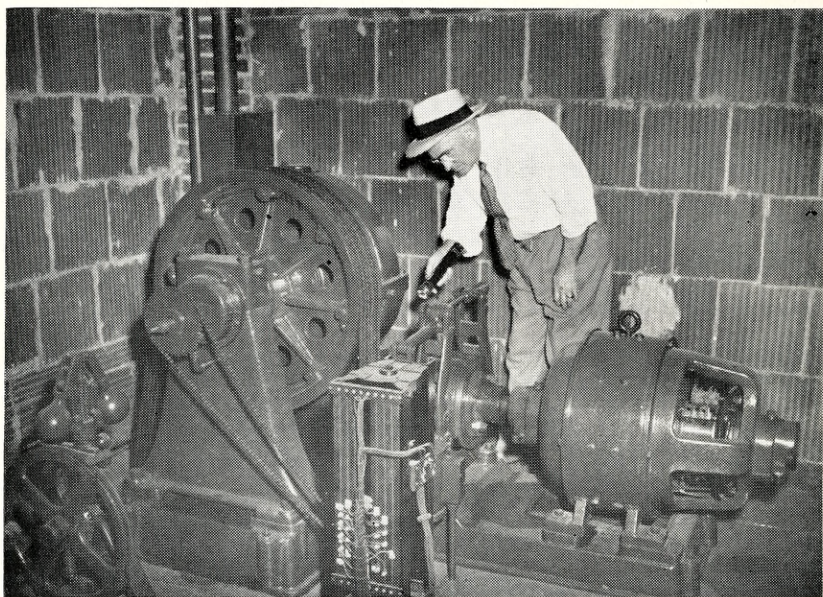
TABLE VII

BUREAU OF ELEVATOR INSPECTIONS

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES, JULY 1, 1948 — JUNE 30, 1950

Approval of plans and specifications for new installations of elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators or moving stairs	328
Approval of plans and specifications for major repairs and alterations upon existing elevators	45
Tests and inspections of new installations and major repairs	349
Certificates issued for new installations and major repairs	319
Inspections of existing elevators	1,115
Compliance inspections	321
Elevators condemned as unsafe for use	46
Elevator accidents investigated	8
Conferences with various elevator concerns about elevator problems	248

meet the safety requirements of the State Elevator Code, the elevator inspector approves the project. Following the installation of the equipment, he makes safety and capacity tests, inspects all hoistway enclosures, doors, interlocks, pits and buffers of the project. If it meets the requirements of the Elevator Code, a Certificate of Compliance is issued. Any deviations from the Code are pointed out to the elevator manufacturer, agent, or owner for correction.



Regular inspection of elevators and elevator hoisting equipment prevents many tragic accidents in North Carolina. The inspector shown above is examining the mechanical works of a large passenger elevator. (*Labor Department photo.*)

On several projects inspected during the biennium the safety devices were found inadequate. The elevator inspector required that corrections be made by the manufacturer, with no extra costs to the purchaser of the equipment, before the elevators were placed in service.

Each year we receive applications for permits to install escalators or moving stairways. The few escalators in operation in North Carolina at present have proven to be a very safe form of vertical transportation.

Plans and specifications for both passenger and freight elevators are studied by the elevator inspector before the installations are approved. The inspector tests and inspects all major repairs to elevators and makes periodic inspections, as frequently as possible, of all ele-

vators in use. He also makes compliance inspections and assists elevator repair men with their problems, upon request, in order that repairs may be in compliance with the Elevator Code.

In the course of routine inspections, we find some elevators which were installed without advance approval by the elevator inspector. Many of these elevators are found to be very unsafe. They account for a majority of the elevators condemned, as listed in Table VII.

New elevators and major alteration and repair jobs which were approved by the elevator inspector during the biennium were completed at a total cost of \$2,642,007.90, according to reports furnished by elevator companies operating in this State.

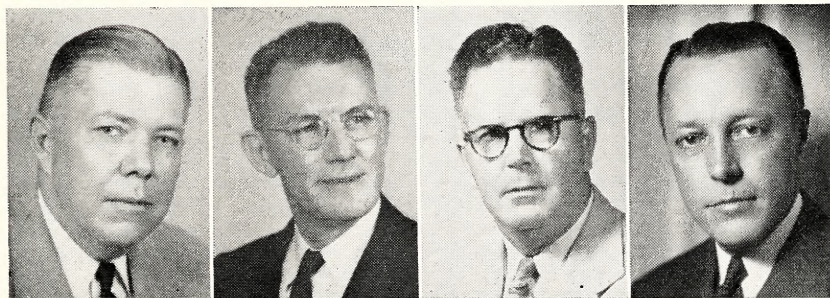
BOILER INSPECTIONS

The North Carolina Boiler Law is an important factor in the protection of life and property from the disastrous results of steam boiler explosions. The usefulness of this law increases proportionately with the growing power demands of an industrially expanding State.

Without an inspection service adequate to determine the need for periodic boiler repairs and replacements, boilers will deteriorate

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF BOILER RULES

FORREST H. SHUFORD, *Chairman*



Left to right: W. E. Shuping, Jr., representing insurance companies; W. W. Lloyd, representing operating engineers; R. Gordon Thomas, representing boiler manufacturers; W. H. Ruffin, representing owners and users.

more rapidly and the likelihood of expensive and destructive explosions will increase. When an inspection is made by either the State Boiler Inspector or by an insurance company inspector, the owner or operator of the boiler inspected is instructed in the safe care and maintenance of his boiler. Such instruction helps the boiler owners financially. It also undoubtedly helps to prevent explosions.

The North Carolina Boiler Law, which is strictly a safety measure to prevent loss of life and property, covers all high pressure boilers which carry more than 15 pounds steam pressure per square inch.

There were only two high-pressure boiler explosions in North Carolina during the biennium 1948-1950, according to all reports received by the State Boiler Inspector. These explosions caused one minor injury and slight property damage.

There have been explosions in low-pressure boilers carrying less than 15 pounds steam pressure and used for heating purposes. These boilers are not covered by our present law; consequently, they are not inspected except upon request. We have given every consideration to

TABLE VIII

BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS

REVENUES AND EXPENSES JULY 1, 1948 — JUNE 30, 1950

REVENUES

	Number	Income
Field Inspections	2	\$ 71.61
State Shop Inspections	31	1,465.23
State Special Inspections	38	974.24
State Low Pressure Inspections	50	246.00
State General Inspections	71	408.00
State External Inspections	931	3,306.00
State Internal Inspections	760	3,836.00
Certificates Issued on State Inspections	749	
Number of certificates issued and fees collected		
as result of insurance inspections	7,669	8,163.00
Commissions and renewals: Insurance Inspectors	247	247.00
Total amount collected and due		\$18,717.08
Total amount collected		\$18,143.13

EXPENSES

Attending Board Meetings	\$ 23.94
Salaries and wages	15,057.00
Office Supplies and Printing	974.15
Postage, Telephone and Telegrams	1,215.96
General Expense, Bonding Employees, Repairs	101.72
Travel Expense	4,070.15
Office Equipment	515.59
Total Expense	21,958.51
Appropriated	7,923.00
Collections	18,143.13
Total Income	26,066.13
Less: Total Expense	21,958.51
Amount Reverted	4,107.62

TABLE IX

BUREAU OF BOILER INSPECTIONS

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES JULY 1, 1948 — JUNE 30, 1950

Boilers condemned by insurance inspectors	12
Boilers condemned by State boiler inspectors	45
Compliance visits	504
Conferences	60
Complaints	5
Boilers found out of use	88
Firms found out of business	65
Non-Code boilers found	36
Boilers found junked	17
Boilers found insured	225

individual requests and have made inspections when asked to do so. Most of such requests come from school or county officials.

Following an explosion of a low-pressure boiler in one of our public schools, the chairman of the County Board of Commissioners requested that all boilers used for heating purposes in the schools of that county be given priority and inspected at once. In view of the explosion in the aforementioned high school, which caused two fatalities, one serious injury with probable permanent disability, and extensive property damage, priority was given this request and all boilers located in the public schools of the county were inspected.

The Bureau of Boiler Inspections did not operate with a full staff during the biennium due to the resignation of one inspector. At the end of the biennium, however, we had two competent boiler inspectors. The supervising boiler inspector, who is located in Raleigh, makes inspections in the eastern part of the State. He also spends some of his time handling correspondence and supervising all phases of the work of the Boiler Bureau. This work includes checking the inspection reports sent in by insurance company boiler inspectors, who are authorized representatives of the State insofar as inspection of insured boilers is concerned. The other State boiler inspector, who

TABLE X

SCHEDULE OF FEES PROVIDED IN THE NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOILER INSPECTION LAW

Shop Inspections — per day	\$35.00
Shop Inspections — one-half day	20.00
Special Inspections — per day	20.00
Special Inspections — one-half day	15.00
Low Pressure Inspections — each	6.00
General Inspections — each	6.00
External Inspections (Boilers 30 inches in diameter and under), each	3.00
External Inspections (Boilers over 30 inches in diameter), each	4.00
Internal Inspections (Boilers 30 inches in diameter and under), each	4.00
Internal Inspections (Boilers over 30 inches in diameter), each	6.00
Certificates of Competency, each	1.00
Certificates of Operation, each	1.00

is located in Charlotte, makes inspections in the western part of the State. Through this geographic division of work, we have been able to cover the State more adequately than in previous years.

Each insurance company boiler inspector in the State is required to hold a Certificate of Competency which is issued by the Department of Labor after the inspector has passed a rigid examination.

In January, 1949, a new office system was installed in order to expedite the work in the Boiler Bureau. The new system is working very efficiently and has eliminated much duplication of work. As soon as the few remaining old files are purged of obsolete reports, the Boiler Bureau will be able to operate in an even more efficient manner during the 1950-1952 biennium.

A more detailed explanation of the operations of the Boiler Bureau is contained in Tables VIII and IX. Table X is the schedule of fees charged for boiler inspection services in accordance with the present North Carolina Boiler Law.

MINE AND QUARRY INSPECTIONS

There were no very significant changes in the operations of the North Carolina mining industry during the 1948-1950 biennium.

Quarry production of crushed stone and gravel increased somewhat, due probably to the State's expanded road building program.

There were two less fatalities in mine and quarry operations during 1948-1950 than in the previous biennium.

The mine and quarry inspectors made 853 routine inspections and 56 reinspections, covering a total of 15,108 employees. A total of 508 violations of the Labor Laws and the Safety and Health Regulations were noted by the inspectors. A total of 549 compliances were secured, including 41 compliances with recommendations made during the previous biennium.

Table XI presents a more detailed report of violations and compliances noted in mine and quarry operations during the biennium. Table XII is a report of tonnage production and estimated value of products from the mine and quarry industry, including 43 State Highway Quarries. Table XIII presents a detailed report on lost-time accidents in mines and quarries.



Most North Carolina mines are small enterprises operated by a few workers. The hazards of this industry give it the highest accident frequency rate of all North Carolina industries. In 1949, Tar Heel mine workers suffered more than 44 "lost-time" injuries for each 1,000,000 man-hours worked. Shown above is the entrance to a small mica mine. (Photo courtesy of the Advertising Division, N. C. Department of Conservation and Development.)

TABLE XI
VIOLATIONS AND COMPLIANCES IN MINES, QUARRIES,
AND SAND AND GRAVEL PITS
 July 1, 1948 — June 30, 1950

Industry	Number Establishments		State Labor Laws	Safety & Health Regulations	Total
Mines, Quarries, Sand and Gravel Pits	261	Violations	22	486	508
		Compliances	24	525	549

TABLE XII

BIENNIAL REPORT MINES, QUARRIES AND PITS FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1948 AND 1949,
INCLUDING STATE HIGHWAY QUARRIES

No. Mines & Quarry Operations	Kind	Actual Number Employed	Payroll Exec. and Office Employees	Payroll Other Employees	Quantity Tons	Value
142	Stone Products.....	4547	\$ 535,318.33	\$ 5,518,593.74	11,959,542.27	\$ 19,269,627.94
38	Sand and Gravel.....	756	268,866.14	1,455,733.31	5,566,695.17	5,690,207.87
96	Feldspar.....	701	60,439.07	741,445.24	361,696.96	2,112,984.26
38	Mica.....	314	66,355.00	407,935.58	68,440.54	1,660,738.68
2	Ilmenite.....	49	27,712.67	106,208.03	127,807.00	684,386.63
2	Tungsten.....	343	106,190.82	1,041,946.28	146,116.00	3,197,500.00
2	Marble.....	80	14,229.35	114,186.65	19,730.44	80,112.00
12	Pyrophyllite and Talc.....	362	95,379.96	681,179.53	192,007.45	2,172,677.45
4	Halloysite.....	25	440.00	15,481.08	1,345.70	80,678.93
6	Kaolin.....	369	16,119.84	542,928.20	471,940.00	838,050.00
	Flint (By Products Feldspar and Kaolin Mines).....				56,280.00	201,377.41
3	Olivine.....	58		159.95	4,540.26	53,579.32
5	Vermiculite.....	26	4,800.00	49,398.34	4,470.00	34,860.00
1	Coal.....	63		159,149.66	13,646.00	177,398.00
351	-----	7693	\$ 1,195,851.18	\$ 10,834,345.59	18,994,257.79	\$ 36,254,178.49

TABLE XIII

ACCIDENT REPORT OF MINE AND QUARRY OPERATIONS, AS REPORTED BY INDUSTRY.
FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS 1948 AND 1949

	Total	Lost Time not Compensable	Lost Time Compensable	Minor no Time Lost	Fatal	Number Days Lost
MINES:						
Mica.....	15	12	2	1		35
Feldspar.....	77	28	28	17	4	3,886
Pyrophyllite and Talc.....	109	30	45	34		792.50
Tungsten.....	238	131	53	54		1,223
Kaolin.....	30	21	9			218
Halloysite.....	2		2			100
Coal.....	17	10	6		1	303
Vermiculite.....	1		1			12
	489	232	146	106	5	6,569.50
QUARRIES:						
Stone Products.....	444	58	123	262	1	2,798.50
Ilmenite.....	7			7		
Olivine.....	2	1	1			56
	453	59	124	269	1	2,854.50
PITS:						
Sand and Gravel.....	129	25	35	69		584

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Division of Standards and Inspections is unable with its present personnel to make a complete inspection of all industrial establishments once a year. Our eight junior inspectors, who inspect mercantile and service establishments, averaged 928 inspections each per year during the biennium. In view of the fact that we have 11,676 establishments, both mercantile and service, to inspect, our staff of eight junior inspectors were able to inspect annually less than two-thirds of these establishments. Our senior inspectors, who inspect manufacturing establishments, averaged about 300 inspections each per year during the biennium. We have 4,902 manufacturing establishments to inspect. Our senior inspectors were able to inspect annually less than four-fifths of these establishments.

In order that the Division may operate at maximum efficiency and render to the industrial population of the State the services to which they are entitled, we feel that all industrial establishments in the State should be inspected at least once each year. With the view of accomplishing this objective, the following additional personnel are recommended:

1. *Supervising Inspector.* It is recommended that one additional supervising inspector be provided to supervise the office and field work of all of the junior inspectors. This additional supervising inspector would permit our present supervising inspector to devote more time to supervising the office and field work of the senior inspectors, give more time to needed training activities, and allow closer field supervision in improving our work in accident prevention.

2. *Junior Inspectors.* It is recommended that four additional junior inspectors be provided. We now have eight junior inspectors. Provision of four additional junior inspectors would enable us to inspect annually all mercantile and service establishments in the State.

3. *Senior Inspectors.* It is recommended that three additional senior inspectors be provided. We now have 13 senior inspectors. Provision of three additional senior inspectors would enable us to inspect annually all manufacturing establishments in the State.

4. *Construction Industry Inspector.* It is recommended that sufficient funds be provided to enable the Department to employ a well-trained and thoroughly experienced inspector to make inspections in the construction industry and to promote compliance with the provisions of the North Carolina Safety Code Governing the Construction Industry.

While our accident-rate information from the construction industry is far from complete, the increasing number of serious and disabling accidents in this field is reflected in the industry's very high accident frequency rate as shown in Table VI. Statistics of the last three fiscal years indicate increases in the number of deaths, reported accidents, and accident costs in the construction industry. Deaths increased from 23 per year in 1946-1947 to 31 in 1948-1949. Reported accidents increased from 13,828 in 1946-1947 to 14,917 in 1948-1949. Direct medical and compensation costs of construction accidents increased from \$696,872 in 1946-1947 to \$1,030,614 in 1948-1949. The estimated total costs of all accidents in the industry increased from \$2,787,488 in 1946-1947 to \$4,122,456 in 1948-1949. All of these increases in deaths, accidents and costs do not reflect merely the incidental results of a booming construction industry; even more eloquently, they reflect the industry's increasing need for a program of accident prevention. Such a program can be initiated and effectively promoted only by a well-trained specialist in the construction field.

5. *Electrical Industry Inspector.* It is recommended that sufficient funds be provided to enable the Department to employ a competent and experienced electrical inspector to promote safer working conditions by eliminating the unduly severe hazards to life and limb which now exist in connection with power line construction and maintenance projects, industrial electrical hazards, and various other electrical hazards.

The number of fatalities in the electrical industry is far greater than the proportion of workers employed in this field. One of the tangible results of the large number of electrical fatalities is the high cost of compensation insurance. A study of the rates per \$100 payroll shows that insurance for workers doing electrical wiring is \$1.36. For workers repairing or installing electrical apparatus the rate is \$1.64. *The rate for electric light or power line construction is \$5.96.* All of these rates are far above the average rate for all industry. The large electrical utility companies of this State have realized the need for effective safety programs and have functioning accident-prevention programs. Most of the fatal accidents are occurring on the jobs of sub-contractors who have done little, if anything, about safety. An effective program to reduce the number of accidents and deaths in the electrical industry, as a whole, can be initiated and carried out only by a trained, experienced specialist in this field.

6. *Stenographers.* It is recommended that three additional stenographers be provided. One of these would handle the office work of

the requested Construction and Electrical Industry inspectors. The second would handle the work of the requested additional supervising inspector and the increased volume of office work which will result from the employment of the seven additional inspectors requested above. The third stenographer would handle the increased volume of office work in the Bureau of Boiler Inspections. The Boiler Bureau has always been understaffed by at least one employee.

7. Boiler Bureau Operations. In order that the Boiler Bureau may operate at maximum efficiency, it is most urgently recommended (1) that an appropriation be made sufficient to cover all salaries, travel and operating expenses of all personnel employed by the Bureau, *or* (2) that the present schedule of fees charged for boiler inspections, boiler inspectors' examinations and boiler certificates (as provided in the North Carolina Boiler Law) be increased in such manner as to provide the salaries and traveling expenses of a Chief Boiler Inspector and one other boiler inspector.

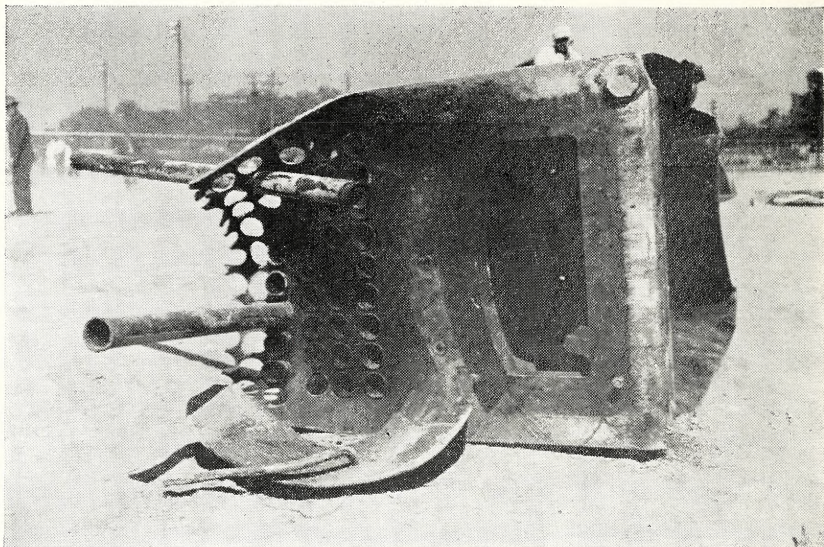
Under the Boiler Bureau's present operational set-up, the boiler inspectors are required to make their salaries and expenses from inspectional fees. Due to the increases in salaries and operating expenses which have taken place during the last 13 years, the income derived from the present schedule of fees is insufficient to pay the salaries and traveling expenses of the boiler inspectors and permit the Boiler Bureau to operate efficiently. There have been no increases in fees charged for inspections since 1937.

The following changes in the inspection fee schedule would add approximately \$3,000 per annum to the income derived from the Bureau's operations:

<i>Kind of Inspection</i>	<i>Present Fee</i>	<i>Recommended Fee</i>
General Inspections (Coil type boilers)	\$6.00	\$6.00
Miniature Boilers (16" inside diameter and under)	4.00	4.00
External Inspections (All boilers)	3.00- 4.00	4.00
Internal Inspections (Boilers over 16" in diameter and having handholes only)	4.00	6.00
Internal Inspections (Boilers having manholes and all watertube boilers)	6.00	10.00

The Chief Boiler Inspector is unable to make enough boiler inspections to pay his full salary and expenses and at the same time perform all of the necessary office and supervisory work, both in connection with State inspections and supervising the welding and repairing of boilers.

If, however, the boiler inspectors' salaries are provided by appro-



INADEQUATE BOILER LAW . . .

Two workmen were killed and another seriously injured when this poorly maintained low-pressure hot water heating boiler exploded and blew out the side of a brick school building. The present North Carolina Boiler Law does not cover this type of boiler. The Department of Labor is recommending that the Boiler Law be amended to provide for regular inspection of unfired pressure vessels, low pressure and hot water heating boilers.

priation, or the schedule of fees is amended as outlined above to provide about \$3,000 additional income, the Chief Boiler inspector would be able to devote more time to making follow-up inspections of repair work, investigating complaints, making compliance inspections, and investigating more thoroughly boiler and pressure vessel explosions.

8. *Boiler Inspectors' Examination Fees.* It is recommended that applicants taking the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors' Examination be required to pay a fee of \$10.00. This fee would also cover the issuance of a Certificate of Competency, which



. . . RESULTS IN CATASTROPHE

Here's what the boiler on the opposite page did to a new brick school building. Fortunately, no school children were present at the scene of the explosion.

would be issued to each inspector who passes the National Board examination.

9. *Unfired Pressure Vessels and Low Pressure Boilers.* Due to the fact that occasional explosions of unfired pressure vessels and low pressure boilers have occurred in school buildings and other places of public assembly in North Carolina causing loss of lives and property, it is most urgently recommended that our Boiler Law be amended to include all unfired pressure vessels, hot water and low pressure heating boilers located in apartments, schools, and other places of public assembly.

DIVISION OF CONCILIATION

FRANK CRANE, *Director*



A TOTAL OF 353 cases presenting unresolved problems in labor-management relationships were brought to the attention of the Division of Conciliation during the biennium July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1950.

In 316 of these cases the services of the Division of Conciliation were used to avert possible strikes and to assist the parties in arriving at mutually satisfactory solutions of their problems. In this manner, many cases which could have developed into work stoppages were resolved amicably without loss of either earnings or production.

In 37 instances, the parties were unable to reach agreement quickly enough to avoid work stoppages, and strikes actually developed.

Approximately 90 per cent of all cases handled during the biennium were settled without work stoppages. Approximately 10 per cent of the cases involved strikes.

The 353 cases were distributed among 16 industries. Textile manufacturing, North Carolina's major industry, led with a total of 78 cases. Furniture and lumber products were second with 57 cases. Chemicals and allied products were third with 35 cases. A complete listing of cases brought to the attention of the Conciliation Service, by industry and by month, is contained in Table XIV.

Table XV gives the approximate number of workers involved in these cases during each month of the biennium. Table XVI summarizes strikes, man-days idle, and workers involved. Table XVII is a summary of North Carolina strike data by calendar years from 1941 to 1949.

In May, 1949, the longest strike in the history of the State began in a textile mill employing 550 workers. In spite of our efforts at conciliation, the good offices of the Governor, and attempts at mediation by other interested persons and agencies, this strike lasted almost until December, 1949, resulting in a loss of more than 82,000 man-days.

TABLE XIV
NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO ATTENTION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONCILIATION SERVICE AND/OR FEDERAL MEDIATION
AND CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING PERIOD JULY 1, 1948 TO JUNE 30, 1950 BY INDUSTRY AND BY MONTH.*

INDUSTRY	1948-49												1949-50											
	ALL MONTHS																							
	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	353	23	10	14	21	12	16	15	3	3	6	13	17	11	10	29	11	13	8	10	10	12	24	13
Building Trades (Construction).....	11	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	2	1
Communications.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
Food and Kindred Products.....	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
Furniture and Lumber.....	57	4	3	2	9	3	1	1	5	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	2	5	2	2	1	2	2	3
Machinery and Foundry.....	17	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Paper and Paper Products.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
Personal Service.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Printing and Publishing.....	19	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rubber.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Stone, Clay, Glass and Mining.....	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	7
Textiles.....	78	5	3	2	5	4	8	5	6	2	2	2	1	2	2	13	3	2	2	4	2	1	1	1
Tobacco.....	31	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	7	1	3	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Transportation.....	32	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	1	3	5	6	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
Transportation Equipment.....	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Utilities and Utility Equipment.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	8	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

This strike caused 46 per cent of North Carolina's total of man-days lost as the result of strikes during the entire biennium.

The second strike causing substantial losses occurred in the lumber industry, beginning in July, 1948, and lasting for five months. Some 25,000 man-days were lost. The result of this case was a labor-management contract—the first to be obtained in a major lumber plant in North Carolina.

TABLE XV

NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN CASES COMING TO ATTENTION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONCILIATION SERVICE AND/OR FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE DURING PERIOD JULY 1, 1948 TO JUNE 30, 1950, BY MONTH AND FISCAL YEAR*

MONTH	1948-49		1949-50	
	Number	Workers Involved	Number	Workers Involved
TOTAL.....	185	69,050	168	37,724
July.....	23	17,761	17	3,489
August.....	10	8,920	11	2,190
September.....	14	3,699	10	1,189
October.....	21	3,542	29	12,353
November.....	12	5,639	11	1,172
December.....	16	2,650	13	6,013
January.....	15	7,584	8	649
February.....	19	8,645	10	2,453
March.....	7	932	10	822
April.....	20	4,521	12	2,036
May.....	15	3,555	24	3,624
June.....	13	1,602	13	1,734

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division; U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished data.

In July, 1949, a strike of a month's duration occurred over the question of the sale of company-owned houses to employees in a textile community. This strike, which posed an unusual problem in collective bargaining, resulted in a loss of 14,500 man-days of work.

The interstate steel strike of October, 1949, affected North Carolina by shutting down an important aluminum plant for almost two months, causing a loss of 18,500 man-days.

The four strikes summarized above accounted for a total of 138,000 man-days, or 78 per cent of all working time lost through strikes during the biennium. Most of the other strikes were brief and did not result in substantial losses.

GOOD RELATIONS

The fact that labor-management relations have continued to be unusually peaceful and productive in North Carolina, despite our small number of serious work stoppages, is well illustrated by a comparison of North Carolina's record with that of the nation during the calendar year 1949.

There were 3,606 work stoppages in the United States during 1949. Of these, 18 occurred in North Carolina—0.5 per cent of the national total.

A total of 3,030,000 American workers were involved in work stoppages in 1949. Of these, 3,850 were North Carolina workers—0.1 per cent of the national total.

A total of 50,500,000 man-days of idleness resulted from strikes and lockouts in the United States during 1949. North Carolina's work stoppages caused 136,130 man-days of idleness—0.3 per cent of the national total.

TABLE XVI

STRIKES IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING PERIOD JULY 1, 1948 TO JUNE 30, 1950 BY MONTH BEGINNING AND FISCAL YEAR*

MONTH	1948-49			1949-50		
	No.	Workers Involved	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)	No.	Workers Involved	Man-Days Idle (All Strikes)
TOTAL.....	15	2,411	115,276	22	4,072	61,778
July.....	2	290	23,240	3	1,030	17,291
August.....	1	63	3,087	4	482	6,315
September.....	2	41	41	1	112	298
October.....	2	211	1,308	2	527	18,897
November.....	1	200	600	2	293	7,579
December.....	1	200	1,250	0	0	0
January.....	0	0	0	1	8	80
February.....	1	354	1,770	0	0	0
March.....	0	0	0	2	114	746
April.....	1	34	374	2	216	672
May.....	3	944	83,532	1	200	1,200
June.....	1	74	74	4	1,090	8,700

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division, U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished Data.

Fifteen of North Carolina's 18 work stoppages during 1949 were of rather insignificant proportions. Three prolonged strikes accounted for 85 per cent of this State's total of man-days lost on account of work stoppages during the year. A total of 180 labor-management bargaining cases came to the attention of the Division of Conciliation during 1949. Ninety per cent were settled peacefully, without work stoppages, through the various methods of collective bargaining, conciliation and arbitration.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT

This report is our first summary of a full biennial period since the Federal Labor-Management Relations Act ("Taft-Hartley" Act) of 1947 became operative. A number of labor-management relations cases came to our attention, not as the result of customary collective bargaining procedures, but in compliance with the 30 days' notice

TABLE XVII

LABOR-MANAGEMENT CASES AND STRIKES IN NORTH CAROLINA*

Year	Number of Situations	Workers Involved	Number of Strikes	Workers Idle	Man-Days Idle	Per Cent of National Total
1941	State Conciliation Service Established		34	18,731	105,085	.5
1942	109	64,827	26	4,826	24,254	.6
1943	201	114,865	57	18,511	103,368	.8
1944	187	75,584	45	11,056	68,057	.8
1945	113	40,355	37	17,470	438,000	1.2
1946	109	37,424	56	14,400	452,000	.4
1947	193	61,212	37	16,000	542,000	1.6
1948	202	103,186	22	2,698	59,420	.2
1949	180	53,245	18	3,850	136,130	.3

*Source: North Carolina Conciliation Service; North Carolina Statistical Division, U. S. Department of Labor; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service and Unpublished Data.

required by the Labor-Management Relations Act. In these instances the parties were informed that the facilities of the Conciliation Service were available for their use should they find themselves unable, without assistance, to reach satisfactory agreements. Follow-up contacts were made by the Division prior to the expiration dates of all notices received in order to ascertain whether agreements had been reached and thus avoid last-minute crises.

Section 203 (b) of the Labor-Management Relations Act states that the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is "directed to avoid attempting to mediate disputes which would have only a minor effect on interstate commerce if State or other conciliation services are available to the parties". There has been no clear-cut national policy which effectively implements this section of the law, but our State Conciliation Service does have a splendid working relationship with the field men of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service in this State. This arrangement enables us to work harmoniously and constructively. Likewise, our cooperative arrangement with the Industrial Relations Branch of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, has continued to facilitate the collection and compilation of strike information.

The Winston-Salem, N. C., office of the National Labor Relations Board has continued to furnish us with notices of pending elections and their results. This enables us to avoid becoming involved in disputes over bargaining agents.

During the biennium 1948-1950, industrial relations in North Carolina were as peaceful and productive as they were during many preceding bienniums. The Division of Conciliation is proud of having taken an active part in maintaining these good relationships. We look to the future with confidence that they will continue.

ARBITRATION SERVICE



The Department of Labor attempts to promote the settlement of differences between labor and management through direct, collective bargaining whenever and wherever this is possible. Through the frank and open discussion of their differences and by the mutual exercise of good will, labor and management in North Carolina have been able in most instances to settle their problems peacefully and satisfactorily. The good offices of the Conciliation Service often help them to achieve such settlements. When mutually agreeable solutions can be reached through collective bargaining there is no need for arbitration.

Not all differences between labor and management can be ironed out in collective bargaining. Also, a majority of labor-management contracts contain provisions for arbitration of disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of the contract at the terminal point in the grievance machinery. In disputes where the parties are unable to reach agreement, the machinery of arbitration established under the North Carolina Voluntary Arbitration Act of 1945 is very useful in permitting the expeditious settlement of differences.

Under the provisions of the Voluntary Arbitration Act, an arbitrator may be appointed—upon the joint request of labor and management—to study the issues in a dispute and decide the case in an impartial manner. Meanwhile, work and production continue. There is no interruption of wages, profits or production. Workers, management, stockholders and the public all benefit from the settlement of differences without interruption of production.

In accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act, the Commissioner of Labor since 1945 has maintained a list of qualified, public-spirited citizens who have served as arbitrators under the Act. The

personnel of the arbitration list has changed from time to time due to resignations and new appointments. Seven new members were appointed during the 1948-1950 biennium to replace members who had resigned and to expand the list to a total of 20 arbitrators. All of these arbitrators are men who have gained experience in previous government or private arbitration work.

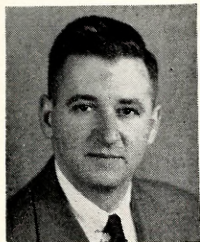
A total of approximately 50 cases were arbitrated successfully by the arbitrators during the biennium. In each of these cases the arbitrators served in response to the joint, voluntary request of labor and management.

Our State Arbitration Act does not provide for arbitration upon the request of either party individually but requires that requests for arbitration be joint requests by both parties to a contract. For this reason, the machinery set up under the State Arbitration Act is not used as much as it probably would be were arbitration permitted upon request of either party where their grievance machinery provides for such arbitration.

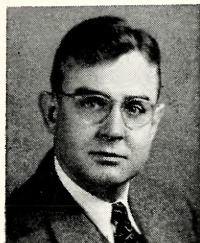
It is therefore the belief of the North Carolina Department of Labor that the State Arbitration Act should be amended to permit arbitration upon the request of either party in those instances where the contracts provide for such arbitration. Such amendment of the Act, we believe, would make the arbitration machinery of the State more functional and would permit greater latitude for the use of arbitration in cases where labor and management reach a stalemate.

LIST OF ARBITRATORS

Serving under the provisions of the *Voluntary Arbitration Act of 1945*
(Appointed by the Commissioner of Labor)

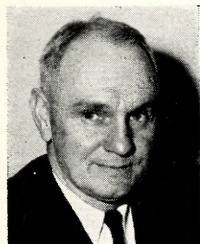


BARRETT, GERALD A., Chapel Hill, N. C., professor of business law, Department of Economics and Commerce, University of North Carolina; member of panel of arbitrators, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; born, New York; A.B. degree, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., LL.B. Columbia University, Law School, New York; before joining the faculty of the University of North Carolina he was engaged in the private practice of law; was director of Office of Price Administration for the Territory of Hawaii.

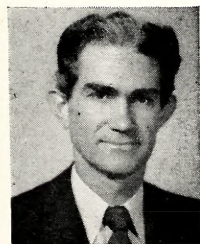


CALHOON, RICHARD P., Chapel Hill, N. C., professor of personnel administration, University of North Carolina; member of arbitration panel, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; born, Sewickley, Pa.; A.B. University of Pittsburgh, 1930, M.A. University of Pittsburgh, 1932, graduate work University of Pittsburgh, 1934, graduate Business Training College, Pittsburgh; assistant to factory manager, Ansco Company, 1936-'37; industrial relations U. S. Rubber Company, 1937-'41; personnel director Kendall Mills, 1941-'46; author, "Moving Ahead on Your Job", McGraw-Hill, 1946, "Survey of Personnel Administrator's Opinions", 1948; "Problems in Personnel Administration", Harper

and Brothers, 1949.



CLARKSON, FRANCIS O., Charlotte, N. C., lawyer, engaged in general civil practice; attorney for Mecklenburg County; member Mecklenburg County, North Carolina and American Bar Associations; member of arbitration panel American Arbitration Association for more than ten years; born, Charlotte, N. C.; received A.B. and LL.B. degrees at University of North Carolina; State Senator 1931; public panel member Regional War Labor Board; served as arbitrator in numerous disputes by joint request of labor and management and on several occasions as referee by Superior Court appointment.

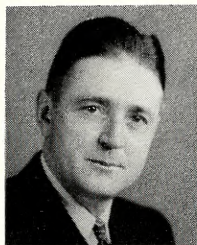


DAVIS, LEMUEL H., Raleigh, N. C., lawyer and dairyman. Engaged in private law practice, specializing in labor relations. Member North Carolina and Virginia Bar Association. Director, Wake County Milk Producers Association. Born, Davis, N. C.; A.B. Wake Forest College, Law, Wake Forest Law School, Graduate student, Columbia University. Five years in school administration in Eastern North Carolina. Nearly fourteen years with United States Department of Agriculture and as regional attorney (Richmond, Va., and Birmingham, Ala.), office of Solicitor, United States Department of Labor.

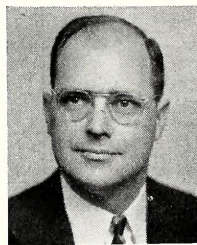
LIST OF ARBITRATORS (Continued)



FRIEDLAENDER, MARC, Greensboro, N. C., professor, Department of English, The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina; member, Modern Language Association of America, American Association of University Professors, Arbitration Panel, American Arbitration Association; born, Columbus, Georgia; A.B., Princeton University, M.A., Harvard University Law School; Ph.D., University of Chicago; public panel member War Labor Board; author of various articles in the field of belles lettres.



GUTHRIE, PAUL N., Chapel Hill, N. C., professor of economics, Department of Economics, University of North Carolina; member, arbitration panels American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; charter member National Academy of Arbitrators; born, Greenville, Tenn.; B.A., University of Tennessee, M.A. and Ph.D., Columbia University; author of various reviews; editor, "The Path I Trod"; former vice chairman and public member, National War Labor Board, Region IV; director disputes division, National War Labor Board, Region IV; chairman Southern Textile Commission; director wage stabilization, National Wage Stabilization Board.

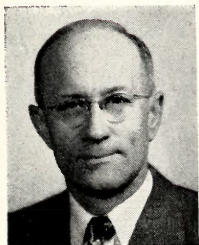


HEATON, GEORGE D., II, Charlotte, N. C., minister, Myers Park Baptist Church; member: State Board of North Carolina Baptists, Social Service Commission of Southern Baptist Convention, commission on Evangelism, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; active member of National Preaching Mission since 1937; member the University Christian Missions; member of missions to military camps and missions to military chaplains; speaker at Southern Industrial Relations Conference for past twelve years; born, Parkersburg, W. Va., reared in Louisville, Ky.; graduate of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, and Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.; Doctor of Divinity, Georgetown College.



HOBBS, R. J. M., Chapel Hill, N. C., professor of business law, Department of Economics and Commerce, University of North Carolina; member North Carolina Bar Association; panel member American Arbitration Association; member Board of Aldermen, Chapel Hill; born, Guilford College, N. C.; A.B. Guilford College, LL.B. Columbia University; formerly engaged in private practice of law in Greensboro, N. C.; arbitrator and panel chairman National War Labor Board; claims adjuster for casualty insurance companies in employer liability cases prior to workmen's compensation.

LIST OF ARBITRATORS (Continued)

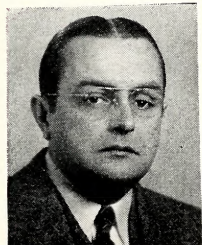


JENKINS, RAYMOND, Salisbury, N. C., teacher, head of department of English and dean of faculty, Catawba College; member arbitration panels, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; member Modern Language Association and American Association of University Professors; born, New Platz, N. Y.; A.B. Cornell University, Ph.D., Yale University, study at British Museum and Public Record Office, London; formerly taught at University of California, Los Angeles, New York University and Duke University; author contributing to "Studies in Philology", "Shakespeare Association Bulletin" and other publications.



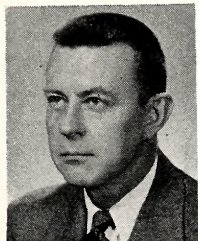
KEISTER, ALBERT S., Greensboro, N. C., professor and head of Department of Economics, Woman's College, U.N.C., since 1924; member board of directors Guilford Nat. Bank and Gate City Sav. and Loan Asso.; editor Southern Economic Journal; arbitrator, American Arbitration Asso.; born, Dayton, Ohio; A.B. Otterbein College, A.M. Columbia Univ., Ph.D. Univ. of Chicago; professor of economics, Cornell College, Iowa, 1911-'20; asst. professor of finance, Univ. of Chicago, 1920-'24; research economist N. C. State Tax Com. summers of 1928-'29-'30; member city council and chairman of finance committee, City of Greensboro, 1933-'39; consultant National Resources Planning Board, 1941; public panel member and arbitrator.

Nat. War Labor Board, 1942-'45. Visiting professor, Universities of Chicago, California and N. C.



LEE, ROBERT E., Wake Forest, N. C., professor of law, immediate past dean Wake Forest Law School; member: American Arbitration Asso., Rotary and civic clubs, N. C. and American Bar Asso. American Law Institute, N. C. General Statutes Commission, N. C. Commission to study laws of Domestic Relations; former Sec.-Treas. American Business Laws Asso. (1941-'46); Law faculty, Temple Univ., (1929-'45), professor of law, U. S. Army Univ., Shrivensham, England, (1945-'46); legal columnist, Philadelphia Inquirer for several years, author: "Advanced Business Law," "Law of Contracts," "Cases on Contracts"; contributor, legal periodicals and encyclopedias; born, Kinston; B.S. and LL.B. Wake Forest College; M.A.

Columbia Univ., LL.M. and S.J.D. Duke Univ., post graduate study at N. Y. University and Univ. of Pennsylvania.

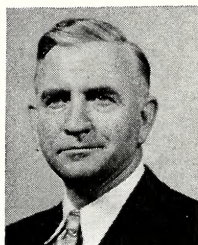


LIVENGOOD, CHARLES H., JR., Durham, N. C., associate professor of law, Duke University, since 1946; member: N. C. and N. Y. Bar, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Arbitration Panel; committee on State Legislation; American Bar Asso. committee on administrative law; American Law Institute and American Judicature Society; Lieut., U.S.N.R.; lecturer, labor law, Geo. Washington Univ., (summer, 1949) and Univ., of N. C. (summer, 1948); member, law firm (Kennon & Livengood) Durham, (1945-'48); chief Wage Hour Section, Office of U. S. Solicitor (1940-'42); associate, law firms, (Townsend and Lewis) (1937-'40); (Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine) (1934-'37) N. Y. City; contributor to law journals; legal periodicals; born, Durham; A.B., Duke Univ., LL.B. Harvard.

LIST OF ARBITRATORS (Continued)



MAGGS, DOUGLAS B., Durham, N. C., professor of law, Duke University; member American Arbitration Association; visiting professor of law at Columbia University, Yale University, University of North Carolina, University of Chicago, Cornell; Solicitor U. S. Department of Labor, 1943-'45; chief legal consultant, Office of Emergency Management 1942-'43; chief consultant, Board of Economic Warfare, 1942; special assistant to U. S. Attorney General, 1938-'39, 1942-'43; chief, Wage Hour Unit, U. S. Department Justice, 1939; general editor, selected "Essays on Constitutional Law" and articles in various legal journals and periodicals; born, San Francisco, California; A.B. and J.D., University of California, S.J.D., Harvard.



MEMORY, JASPER L., JR., Wake Forest, N. C., professor of education and director of placement, acting dean and director 1950 Summer Session, Wake Forest College; editor, Wake Forest College Alumni News; chairman, Merit System Council of North Carolina since 1943; member, North Carolina Recreation Commission; supervisor, North Carolina High Schools 1925-'29; formerly: accountant, Bank of Whiteville; operator, cotton gin, Whiteville; author, "Elementary Statistical Techniques", "Selected Prose of John Charles McNeill"; co-author, "North Carolina High School Manual"; born, Whiteville, N. C.; B.A., Wake Forest College, M.A., Columbia University, New York City.

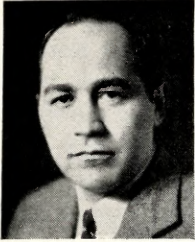


MILLAR, WILLIAM H. F., Waynesville, N. C.; Attorney. (Millar & Medford); Secretary-Director, Aladdin Industries, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.; Aladdin Radio Industries, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; Member, American Arbitration Association; Formerly member Law Firm Levering and Millar, Chicago, Ill.; Past Secretary-Director, The Mantle Lamp Company of America, Chicago, Ill.; Born, Chicago, Ill.; LL.B. Chicago Law School.

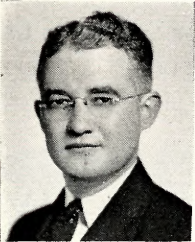


SOULE, WILLIAM C., Wake Forest, N. C., professor of labor law, Wake Forest College; member, panel of arbitrators, American Arbitration Association; arbitrator, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; member, Virginia Bar Association; formerly in patent department, National Lead Company, New York City; special studies: collective bargaining of public employees, collective bargaining patterns in the automobile industry; contributor to "Cases and Materials on Labor Law"; author, "Overtime 1950", N. C. Law Review, 1950; born, Orange, New Jersey; B.S. Commerce, Washington and Lee University, LL.B., Washington and Lee University Law School, LL.M., University of Michigan Law School.

LIST OF ARBITRATORS (Continued)



SPENGLER, JOSEPH J., Durham, N. C., professor of economics and business administration, director of graduate studies in economics and business administration, Duke University, Durham; member, American Arbitration Association and American Statistical Association; director, Social Science Research Council; public member, War Labor Board; regional executive, Office Price Administration; consultant: U. S. Department of Agriculture, National Resources Board, U. S. Treasury; author and contributor to many economic, sociological and related professional journals and publications; born, Piqua, Ohio; A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Ohio State University.



WALLACE, LAWRENCE H., Smithfield, N. C., tobaccoist and fertilizer manufacturer; attorney, member North Carolina Bar Association; State Senator, representing Eighth District, Johnston and Wayne Counties, 1945-'47 sessions of the General Assembly; State Representative from Johnston County in the General Assembly of 1939-'41-'43; Solicitor Recorder's Court of Johnston County 1934-'38; President, Smithfield Kiwanis Club, 1940; LL.B., University of North Carolina Law School, 1930.



WETTACH, ROBERT H., Chapel Hill, N. C., professor of law, immediate past dean of law school, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; member, North Carolina and American Bar Associations; arbitrator, American Arbitration Association; member N. C. Insurance Study Commission; Past: public member, National War Labor Board, (1942-'45); trial examiner, National Textile Labor Relations Board (1933-'35); former N. C. Assistant Attorney General; drafter, N. C. Conciliation Act; author, many articles in Law Reviews and legal periodicals on various phases of laws and contemporary problems; born, Pittsburgh, Pa., A.B., M.A., LL.B., University of Pittsburgh; S.J.D., Harvard.



WOLF, HARRY D., Chapel Hill, N. C., Associate professor School of Economics, Director, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Member, North Carolina Unemployment Commission since July, 1941; Charter Member, National Academy of Arbitrators; Arbitrator, American Arbitration Association and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; Past Associate and Public Regional Member, National War Labor Board; Member, Industry Committee Fair Labor Standards Act; Drafter, Statute creating North Carolina Department of Labor; Author: "The Railroad Labor Board (1927)", Collective Bargaining on The Railroads" in "How Collective Bargaining Works (1942)"; born,

Sheldon, Illinois; B.S., Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia; M.S. and Ph.D., University of Chicago.

DIVISION OF APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING

C. L. BEDDINGFIELD, *Director*

THE NORTH CAROLINA APPRENTICESHIP LAW is designed as a working arrangement whereby committees of employers and employees, working together, or individual employers or companies, may promote the training of young workers in the skilled trades of industry; provide reasonably continuous employment; guarantee a living wage; and provide thorough on-the-job training in all phases of the several skilled trades, supplemented by related technical training.

The first consideration of the apprenticeship program is the welfare of the apprentice. It is a known fact that interests of employers, employees and the public will be served best when the interest of the apprentice is constantly in the forefront.

APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL

The State Apprenticeship Council is composed of a chairman; a vice-chairman; three members representing employers and three members representing employees, who are appointed by the Commissioner of Labor; and the State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education. The Council members are: Forrest H. Shuford, Commissioner of Labor, Chairman; George W. Coggin, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Vice-Chairman; and the following employer and employee representatives:

EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVES

L. P. KENNEDY, *General Superintendent*
Norfolk Southern Railroad
Raleigh, N. C.

A. J. FOX
General Contractor
Raleigh, N. C.

ROBERT M. KERMON
Plumbing Contractor
Wilmington, N. C.

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES

E. D. FAIRES, *Business Agent*
Local Plumbers and Steamfitters
Charlotte, N. C.

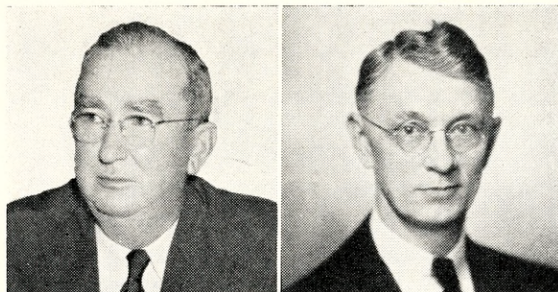
E. T. DORRITY, *President*
I. A. M.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

L. D. HARDY, *Vice President*
Raleigh Central Labor Union
Raleigh, N. C.

C. L. Beddingfield, Secretary and Director of Apprenticeship

Our Biennial Report of 1946-1948 gave a report of the activities and progress of the Division of Apprenticeship Training to that date. There has been an increase of 251 programs approved and registered with the Apprenticeship Council since that report, making a total of 2,465 active programs, with 2,666 plants, companies or individuals participating in these programs on June 30, 1950. There were 3,393

NORTH CAROLINA STATE APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL



Left to right: Forrest H. Shuford, Chairman; George W. Coggin, Vice-Chairman.

EMPLOYER REPRESENTATIVES



Left to right: L. P. Kennedy; A. J. Fox; Robert M. Kermon.

EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATIVES



Left to right: E. D. Faires; E. T. Dorrity; Lloyd D. Hardy.

apprentices actively in training under the programs on June 30, 1950. Tables XVIII-XXII present in detail the distribution of programs and apprentices by trades and occupational groups.

During the biennium a total of 379 programs and 1,052 apprenticeship agreements were cancelled. The cancellation of programs in most instances was due to companies going out of business or selling their businesses to employers not interested in apprenticeship training. In a very few instances, employers refused to follow the approved programs, which necessitated removing them from the registered list. The cancellation of apprenticeship agreements was due to a large number of veteran apprentices discontinuing their training as soon as their eligibility for subsistence allotments from the federal government ran out. In some cases, however, the apprentices were unable to make suitable progress to justify the employers in continuing to carry them on their payrolls. Some others became dissatisfied and went into other employment.



Tar Heel apprentices receive practical job experience and related technical training. The two young men shown above are apprentices in the construction industry. (*Labor Department photo.*)

COMPLETIONS

A total of 300 apprentices completed their training during the biennium and were issued Certificates of Completion by the Apprenticeship Council. These certificates certify that the apprentice has completed his training and is a journeyman in the trade shown on the certificate. They are recognized by industry throughout the country. As one example of this national recognition, one of our registered apprentices completed his training in North Carolina but left the State before he received his certificate. He made application for a position in the state of Washington, stating that he had completed his training in North Carolina. The employer contacted our Council

TABLE XVIII

REGISTERED APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMS, PARTICIPATING ESTABLISHMENTS,
AND APPRENTICES, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM
(June 30, 1950 Inventory)

	Type of Program*					
	All types	Group		Individual		
		Joint	Not-joint	Joint	Not-joint	
					No Union	Union Waiver
Programs, Total.....	2457	26	2	10	2418	1
Programs with no Apprentices.....	873	9	0	4	860	0
Programs having Apprentices.....	1584	17	2	6	1558	1
Establishments Participating in all Programs.....	2676	237	10	10	2418	1
Establishments Participating in Programs having Apprentices.....	1757	182	10	6	1558	1
Apprentices, Total.....	3393	323	16	37	3015	2
Apprentices Per Program having Apprentices.....	2.1	19.0	8.0	6.2	1.9	2.0
Apprentices Per establishment in Programs having Apprentices.....	1.9	1.8	1.6	6.2	1.9	2.0

*Group joint More than one establishment participating, and a joint committee of labor and management to effectuate the over-all program.

Group not-joint More than one establishment participating, but the program effectuated by representatives of one party only.

Individual joint One establishment only, with joint representation of management and organized labor to effectuate the over-all program.

Individual not-joint (No union) one establishment only, but the program effectuated by management only, because of the absence of an interested union.

Individual not-joint (Union waiver) one establishment only, but the program effectuated by management only, because union has waived participation.

through the Apprenticeship Director of the state of Washington, who requested that the certificate be issued if the apprentice had successfully completed his training. An investigation showed that the apprentice was eligible to receive his Certificate of Completion. It was mailed and the apprentice got the job.

There will be noted a slight discrepancy between the figures listed above, covering completion of training by apprentices, and the tables

TABLE XIX

REGISTERED PROGRAMS—OCCUPATIONS, AND EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE OF
REGISTERED APPRENTICES, BY OCCUPATION GROUP
(JUNE 30, 1950 INVENTORY)

OCCUPATION GROUP	Prog- Occup- Per Group (1)	All Ex- pected Com- ple- tions	Expected Completion Date								
			Before 1950	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
All Occupation Groups.....	3278	3393	147	669	905	891	567	190	20	4	0
Commercial Artist.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Draftsman.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laboratory Technician.....	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Photographer.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook (Except Private Family).....	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Barber, Beautician.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.).....	12	15	0	2	4	7	2	0	0	0	0
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer.....	187	149	14	33	46	35	16	5	0	0	0
Carpenter.....	299	316	6	68	83	83	44	32	0	0	0
Cement Finisher.....	17	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Painter (Constr.).....	106	55	2	7	19	16	10	1	0	0	0
Plasterer.....	57	36	2	4	10	11	8	1	0	0	0
Plumber, Pipefitter.....	343	481	19	75	112	129	98	42	6	0	0
Roofer, Slater.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.).....	17	22	1	5	6	7	5	0	0	0	0
Electrician (Not Construction).....	7	6	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0
Electrician (Constr.).....	262	335	17	67	89	98	44	20	0	0	0
Machinist.....	103	131	6	33	40	34	16	2	0	0	0
Tool Maker Die Sinker.....	5	8	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
Polisher, Buffer (Metal).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machine Shop (N. E. C.).....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jeweler, Watchmaker.....	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Engraver.....	11	9	0	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	0
Sheet Metal Worker.....	133	270	14	52	72	75	44	13	0	0	0
Molder.....	21	24	2	7	6	4	4	1	0	0	0
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.).....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boilermaker.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Structural Iron Worker.....	7	6	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.).....	16	17	1	5	2	8	1	0	0	0	0
Auto Mechanic and Repairman.....	1011	866	43	196	249	213	132	31	2	0	0
Millwright.....	6	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Railroad Mechanic and Repairman.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airplane Mechanic and Repairman Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.).....	4	9	0	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
Compositor, Typesetter.....	130	91	2	21	26	18	22	2	0	0	0
Electrotyp, Stereotyp.....	101	118	2	10	31	21	30	14	6	4	0
Lithographer.....	4	8	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0
Photograver.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pressman (Printing).....	6	7	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Printing Publishing (N. E. C.).....	76	88	2	14	11	27	23	8	3	0	0
Stationary Engineer.....	21	18	1	2	7	5	3	0	0	0	0
Hoistman, Craneman.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glazier.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.).....	15	10	2	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
Powerhouse Operator.....	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lineman.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse).....	11	8	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
Nonmanufacturing (N. E. C.).....	9	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baker.....	13	15	0	8	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
Loomfixer.....	2	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Furrier.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milliner.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dressmaker.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tailor.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabinetmaker.....	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Millman.....	156	140	0	22	36	42	31	9	0	0	0
Upholsterer.....	15	14	0	1	1	6	4	2	0	0	0
Shoe Repairman.....	18	12	0	3	2	3	4	0	0	0	0
Stonecutter.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Optician, Lens Grinder.....	12	36	5	10	7	11	3	0	0	0	0
Painter (Not Constr.).....	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pattern Maker (Not Paper).....	6	6	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing Occups. (N. E. C.).....	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30	40	0	9	15	9	6	1	0	0	0

(1) Program occupation is an occupation in a program. Because some programs include more than one occupation, total program-occupations exceed total program.

contained in this report. This was caused by the fact that the I.B.M. records on the activities of the Apprenticeship Division did not begin until April 1, 1950, and cover only the last quarter of the biennium.

Due to the lack of young men to enter apprenticeship training during the war, there were few completions prior to 1949. The majority of those who have entered training since World War II were G.I.s. Many of these are now completing their training.

The records indicate that there should be at least 671 completions in 1950, 905 in 1951 and 891 in 1952. At this rate, the results of the work of this Division should begin to be felt in alleviating to some extent our shortage of skilled workers.

A complete breakdown of the expected completions by occupational groups may be found in Table XIX.



Three years isn't such a long apprenticeship, especially when you are paid well while learning. The five young men shown above have completed their training and are now journeymen auto mechanics. Their Certificates of Completion, which were presented them by the Department of Labor, furnish proof of their skills. (Labor Department photo.)

It is interesting to note that non-veterans entering apprenticeship training in the skilled trades are increasing monthly. By 1955 the entire registration should be composed of young high school graduates who can not, or do not care to, continue their education beyond the high school level. It is the aim of the Division to provide as nearly as possible that every boy after leaving high school may have an opportunity to learn a trade of his choice.

TABLE XX

JOURNEYMEN EMPLOYED, AND ESTIMATED POTENTIAL APPRENTICES, BY OCCUPATION GROUP,
IN PROGRAMS CURRENTLY REGISTERED AND REPORTED TO THE BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP.
(JUNE 30, 1950 INVENTORY)

OCCUPATION GROUP	Estimated Journeymen	Apprentices		Ratio	
		Actual	Estimated Potential	Actual	Potential
All Occupation Groups.....	16,726	3,393	11,247	4.9	1.5
Commercial Artist.....	0	0	0		
Draftsman.....	3	0	3		1.0
Laboratory Technician.....	10	2	5	5.0	2.0
Photographer.....	0	0	0		
Cook (Except Private Family).....	5	2	5	2.5	1.0
Barber, Beautician.....	0	0	0		
Technical and Personal Service (N. E. C.).....	39	15	39	2.6	1.0
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer.....	1,323	149	714	8.9	1.9
Carpenter.....	3,830	316	1,613	12.1	2.4
Cement Finisher.....	71	4	47	17.8	1.5
Painter (Construction).....	506	55	310	9.2	1.6
Plasterer.....	272	36	202	7.6	1.3
Plumber, Pipefitter.....	1,686	481	1,331	3.5	1.3
Roofer, Slater.....	12	1	8	12.0	1.5
Construction Occupations (N. E. C.).....	65	22	52	3.0	1.3
Electrician (Not Construction).....	18	6	18	3.0	1.0
Electrician (Construction).....	1,261	335	962	3.8	1.3
Machinist.....	619	131	360	4.7	1.7
Tool Maker, Die Sinker.....	22	8	17	2.8	1.3
Polisher, Buffer (Metal).....	0	0	0		
Machine Shop (N. E. C.).....	0	0	0		
Jeweler, Watchmaker.....	3	1	3	3.0	1.0
Engraver.....	28	9	28	3.2	1.0
Sheet Metal Worker.....	725	270	544	2.7	1.3
Molder.....	108	24	75	4.5	1.4
Foundry Worker (N. E. C.).....	5	0	5		1.0
Boilermaker.....	3	1	3	3.0	1.0
Structural Iron Worker.....	31	6	27	5.2	1.1
Metal Working Occupations (N. E. C.).....	45	17	45	2.6	1.0
Auto Mechanic and Repairman.....	3,231	866	2,936	3.7	1.1
Millwright.....	20	3	15	6.7	1.3
Railroad Mechanic and Repairman.....	0	0	0		
Airplane Mechanic and Repairman.....	27	9	19	3.0	1.4
Mechanic and Repairman (N. E. C.).....	577	91	385	6.3	1.5
Compositor, Typesetter.....	546	118	306	4.6	1.8
Electrotyper, Stereotyper.....	27	8	19	3.4	1.4
Lithographer.....	0	0	0		
Photoengraver.....	15	7	20	2.1	0.8
Pressman (Printing).....	252	88	195	2.9	1.3
Printing, Publishing (N. E. C.).....	74	18	62	4.1	1.2
Stationary Engineer.....	0	0	0		
Hoistman, Craneman.....	25	0	7		3.6
Glazier.....	42	10	38	4.2	1.1
Miscellaneous Occupations (N. E. C.).....	5	2	5	2.5	1.0
Powerhouse Operator.....	3	0	3		1.0
Lineman.....	58	8	32	7.3	1.8
Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse).....	23	2	23	11.5	1.0
Non-Manufacturing (N. E. C.).....	37	15	37	2.5	1.0
Baker.....	10	4	10	2.5	1.0
Loomfixer.....	62	1	8	62.0	7.8
Furrier.....	35	0	7		5.0
Milliner.....	0	0	0		
Dressmaker.....	0	0	0		
Tailor.....	10	1	10	10.0	1.0
Cabinetmaker.....	484	140	426	3.5	1.1
Millman.....	47	14	47	3.4	1.0
Upholsterer.....	45	12	45	3.8	1.0
Shoe Repairman.....	0	0	0		
Stonecutter.....	123	36	54	3.4	2.3
Optician, Lens Grinder.....	12	2	8	6.0	1.5
Painter (Not Construction).....	27	6	15	4.5	1.8
Pattern Maker (Not Paper).....	05	1	5	5.0	1.0
Manufacturing Occupations (N. E. C.).....	228	40	95	5.7	2.3

The further progress of the industrial economy of our State will, in large degree, be determined by the number of skilled employees available. The only way in which a constantly growing supply of skilled employees can be obtained is through a systematic apprenticeship training program within the State. This is true for the reason that there is a shortage of skilled workers in nearly all of the states of the Union. There is no considerable reserve or surplus supply of craftsmen in any section of the country. *North Carolina must train her own supply.* If we are to retain even our present number of skilled workers, the number of apprentices in training at all times should equal at least 20% of the total of skilled workers. Since there is a definite shortage of such workers, the 20% in training will do very little toward enlarging the number of skilled craftsmen in the State.

It is our firm conviction that additional apprentices must be placed in training as rapidly as possible. More and more industrial firms are looking toward this State for localities possessing trained labor to meet their needs. In too many instances, they are forced to look elsewhere because of our shortages. Also, economically, it is a very sound principle to train the young manhood of our State in the trades which

TABLE XXI

APPRENTICES COMPLETED BY OCCUPATION GROUP

(June 30, 1950 Inventory)

Occupation Group	No. of Apprentices	Occupation Group	No. of Apprentices
All Occupation Groups	300	Millwright	
Commercial Artist		Railroad Mechanic and Repairman	
Draftsman	1	Airplane Mechanic and Repairman	
Laboratory Technician		Mechanic and Repairman (N.E.C.)	16
Photographer		Compositor, Typesetter	1
Cook (Except Private Family)		Electrotyper, Sterotyper	
Barber, Beautician		Lithographer	
Technical and Personal Service (N.E.C.) ..		Photoengraver	
Brick, Stone, Tile Layer	24	Pressman (Printing)	11
Carpenter	6	Printing, Publishing (N.E.C.)	1
Cement Finisher		Stationary Engineer	
Painter (Construction)		Hoistman, Craneman	
Plasterer		Glazier	8
Plumber, Pipefitter	22	Miscellaneous Occupations (N.E.C.)	2
Roofer, Slater		Powerhouse Operator	
Construction Occupations (N.E.C.)	14	Lineman	4
Electrician (Not Construction)	3	Meatcutter (Excluding Slaughterhouse)	1
Electrician (Construction)	28	Non-Manufacturing (N.E.C.)	9
Machinist	18	Baker	
Tool Maker, Die Sinker		Loomfixer	
Polisher, Buffer (Metal)		Furrier	
Machine Shop (N.E.C.)		Milliner	
Jeweler, Watchmaker		Dressmaker	
Engraver		Tailor	
Sheet Metal Worker	5	Cabinet Maker	4
Molder		Millman	1
Foundry Worker (N.E.C.)		Upholsterer	
Boilermaker	1	Shoe Repairman	
Structural Iron Worker		Stonecutter	9
Metal Working Occupations (N.E.C.)		Optician, Lens Grinder	6
Auto Mechanic and Repairman	100	Painter (Not Construction)	1
		Pattern Maker (Not Paper)	
		Manufacturing Occupations (N.E.C.)	4

TABLE XXII
APPRENTICES COMPLETED BY INDUSTRY GROUPS
 (June 30, 1950 Inventory)

Industry Groups	Number of Apprentices
All Industry Groups	300
Construction	104
Wood Products Mfg.	13
Machinery Mfg.	16
Metal Products Mfg.	0
Auto Repair Services	101
Other Repair Services	2
Building Supplies Retail	0
Printing	13
Food Preparation	1
Personal Services	6
Manufacturing N. E. C.	22
Non-manufacturing N. E. C.	22

will ensure security for the individual and develop the worker to the point where he will have no fear of the future. Skilled craftsmen are not found in bread lines and on relief rolls.

What does a boy have to look forward to if he is unable to continue his education after high school? Consider, for instance, the example of a boy entering apprenticeship training in the bricklayer trade, which takes three years training to become a journeyman. His first day on the job in training he will earn enough to supply the necessary requirements of life. Under most apprenticeship programs he will be paid a beginning wage of 75 cents per hour, or more, and will receive increases each six months until he has completed his training and become a journeyman, employed at wages from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hour. When compared with the majority of college-trained boys, his ultimate earnings will be as much or more. The apprentice, however, will have earned \$5,000.00 or more while in training, while the college boy will, in most instances, have had to pay for his training and will not earn any more than the craftsman. Surely this emphasis upon the development of highly-paid, skilled workers is sound economy for which the State should strive.

The preceding tables show a definite picture of the Apprenticeship Division's activities, accomplishments and anticipated results.

We must train the young manhood of North Carolina to be productive, sure of security, independent of fear and want, and above all to be economic assets, not social liabilities, to the State.

BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF

J. M. VESTAL, *Chief*

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED herewith is my ninth biennial report, covering the period from July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1950. Previous reports will serve as a guide for information not given herein.

Without making detailed references concerning the purpose of the Bureau as a division in the Department of Labor, it can be shown that its existence has justified the faith and wisdom of the State Legislature of 1923. Being the only government agency in North Carolina which is of, for, and by the deaf, the Bureau has gradually made progress in its service to the deaf citizens. The employment situation and general living conditions of the deaf today are such that it would be a calamity to go back twenty-seven years.

Operating with two employees, the Chief and his secretary, the Bureau has performed various services but we have in general concentrated on gainful employment and have striven to remove and keep down all barriers that would prevent the deaf from becoming self-supporting citizens. So far we have been most successful in our undertakings but now in view of the scarcity of jobs and the tightening up of the labor market we are going to be confronted with greater difficulty in making placements.

In my last biennial report, 1946-1948, I referred to three of our young women, being placed on I.B.M. machines in Raleigh without previous training. Since then two more have been placed. Within a short time all of them were able to adjust themselves to the job and give satisfactory services. Three of them are still on the job, one died, and the other one got married and left the State. This Bureau has also placed one girl in training in Charlotte for office work there.

Now, I am very much pleased to cite the case of two of our young men. First is Ernest Brown who resides in North Wilkesboro. He had had some training as shoe repairer while in School at Morganton and had worked a while in a shoe shop at home. He became interested in starting a shop of his own and he discussed the case with me. I contacted the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation about securing financial aid to purchase the equipment. With the funds we helped Mr. Brown buy his equipment, which now enables him to operate his own shoe shop. On my last visit there two months ago, I found Mr. Brown well settled and enjoying good business; in fact, he is getting along just fine. The other young man is Melvin Ellis, a graduate of our School in 1948. He was interested in watch repairing and



Deafness is not a job handicap to this competent young linotype operator, nor does it prevent many other deaf North Carolinians from becoming highly skilled and productive citizens. (*Labor Department photo.*)

I helped him get training in Greensboro. The expenses incurred in the training were paid by his father. He finished his course in June 1949 and was anxious to go into a jewelry business of his own. I contacted the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation for funds to buy the necessary equipment. All arrangements having been made, the equipment was purchased and now Mr. Ellis is operating a small jewelry repair shop in his home town, Farmville. A visit there some time ago convinced me that he is well on the road to success.

Where employers once considered the deaf unqualified, they are now giving them a chance more than ever before. As a result of their making good and sticking to their jobs, we have had a very low turnover. With very good records of absenteeism, tardiness and turnover, we can challenge the employing public that it has been, is now, and will be, good business to hire the deaf.

The tables in this report show that during the past biennium, the Bureau placed 45 men and women in profitable positions at an average weekly wage of \$41.35. The total number registering with us was 68; 15 cancellations were made on those getting married, those leaving

the State, and those who died, and we now have an active balance of 8. At the close of the School for the Deaf in Morganton this year the active balance will be greatly increased with new applicants. Due to unfortunate physical and mental limitations of some applicants, we are confronted with a few difficult cases.

At various gatherings of the deaf in this State, I spoke nine times dealing with labor problems and on other problems which these groups did not quite understand. On seventeen occasions I served as interpreter. These were cases in connection with unemployment and social security benefits, and out-of-state peddlers who were caught violating the State law governing the soliciting of alms.

At the close of this biennium our files show that I made 57 official

TABLE XXIII
BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF
1948-1950

Industry and Occupation	Registered*	Placed	Cancelled**	Active Balance***
Agriculture				
Farm Laborers	4	1	3	0
Building and Construction				
Carpenters	4	3	1	0
Clerical				
Addressograph Machine Operators	2	1	0	1
Clerical and Filing	8	4	3	1
Key Punch Operator	4	2	2	0
Typists	4	4	0	0
Clothing and Textile				
Sewing	3	1	0	2
Knitter	2	0	2	0
Spooler	1	0	1	0
Looper	3	3	0	0
Metal and Machinery				
Machinist	2	1	0	1
Print Trades				
Makeup Man	1	1	0	0
Linotype Operator	8	8	0	0
Press Feeders	3	2	0	1
Dry Cleaning				
Presser	6	4	1	1
Professional & Technical				
Teachers	3	3	0	0
Watch Repairer	2	2	0	0
Munitions Plant				
Assembler	1	0	1	0
Furniture and Woodwork				
Cabinet Maker	1	1	0	0
Sewing Room				
Seamstress	3	2	0	1
Shoe Repairer	3	2	1	0
Total	68	45	15	8

* Includes those carried over from last biennium.

** Includes those who have married, died, left the state, etc.

*** Includes those now on active file.

trips, covering 18,479 miles. Follow-up visits and employment adjustments were made. Many contacts and interviews as to the possibility of employing deaf applicants were made with employers, and on these trips I looked for, and inquired about, new openings for the deaf. When and where conditions permitted, the deaf were cordially received and employed. Field work has played an important role in our success in placements, even though in some cases return visits had to be made. Where changes have been made in industrial personnel, I have had to educate and get the employers, the foremen, and the overseers interested in deaf workers. This process has been helpful in making placements. Results coming out of employment secured by those assisted through the Bureau show that funds for operating this set-up have not been misappropriated.

As to the employment situation among the deaf in other states, in comparison with ours, I have been able to secure very little information. Inquiries through the mail years ago convinced me that it was a poor process for securing desired results. For the best results I would have to hit the road and travel out of the State. However, the Bureau receives school publications from all States, as well as other periodicals of the deaf, which from time to time refer to employment among their group. By reading them, I find that the labor situation among the deaf in other States runs from 61 to 78 per cent employed. Up to June 1, this year, North Carolina had 92 per cent employed. We still experience difficulty with room and house problems for those who are offered jobs away from home.

Now as to organizations and activities of the adult deaf in our State, they have made progress in every way. With employment at good wages, the deaf have been able to broaden the avenues of their activities in the organizations mentioned in my last report. They contributed funds for four clocks in the tower of the main building at the School for the Deaf in Morganton. They have also set up an athletic fund for purchasing equipment for the various sports for the boys and girls at the School. With this advantage, the teams meet those of normal schools and exercise their skill and strength against them. This is an invaluable channel toward a mutual understanding of both groups.

In all of my previous reports, mention was made concerning the fine cooperation this Bureau had received from the North Carolina School for the Deaf. We still get such cooperation, and we can not overestimate our appreciation. Each year all students leaving school are referred to us for placement or for further vocational training.

TABLE XXIV
BUREAU OF LABOR FOR THE DEAF
SUMMARY

A glance at the summary of our report of activity from July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1950 shows the following:

	Registrations*	Placements	Cancellations**	Active Balance***
Men	44	30	11	3
Women	24	15	4	5
Total	68	45	15	8
Firm visits				278
Field interviews				743
Official trips made by the Chief				57
Miles traveled by the Chief				18,479

* Includes those carried over from last biennium.
 ** Includes those who have married, died, left the state, etc.
 *** Includes those now on active file.

While on field trips in the vicinity, I visited the School as much as possible. This has enabled me to contact those leaving school and go over their problems. I also have had opportunity to discuss with the Principal and teachers matters concerning each individual student. With general observation and the school records as a guide, I have been better prepared to make placements. There is no doubt that we should continue our close relationship with the School.

I should not fail to mention our very cooperative working relationship with other State agencies. From time to time the Blind Commission, the Public Welfare Departments and the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, having problems concerning the deaf, have contacted the Bureau for suggestions and advice. In this way problems arising were solved satisfactorily to all concerned. The Fund Raising Project, a division of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, having cases dealing with out-of-state deaf persons coming to North Carolina and violating the State law governing peddling and solicitation, has found our service helpful. Some case workers of the County Welfare Departments appealed to us for assistance in getting parents of deaf children interested in sending their children to school. Through the Public Welfare Department our few needful clients received due attention, especially those considered unemployable and entitled to old age pensions.

Our working association with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation has been very cordial and beneficial. In this way, we have been able to do lots of good for our applicants, especially in securing financial aid for further training and in buying equipment for those desiring to enter a business career.

That the results of this Bureau are appreciated is shown by the increased number looking to it for counsel and guidance. Modern changes for improvement in the industrial world, and the fact that employers are constantly raising qualifications, present difficult problems for the deaf. Needless to repeat, when the deaf child becomes the deaf adult, he needs to look to us for special help in order to compete and keep pace with normal individuals.

Now that there is a large surplus of help available and the Wage and Hour Law requires that beginners be paid seventy-five cents per hour, we do not now know how these factors will affect the placement of the deaf. Our program for educating the employers has been extensive and the deaf employees have established splendid records in quality and quantity; but in spite of this it has been our observation that some employers unintentionally forget and overlook our group. This is one of the many instances showing where the service of the Bureau is needed so the deaf can continue to be counted as self-supporting citizens. They will always need something more than recommendations or referral cards.

Having enumerated the functions and various services rendered by this Bureau, we find that financially speaking the State has not only reaped what it has sown, but that the harvest has been greater than the planting. We, therefore, most naturally are earnestly looking to the coming General Assembly for adequate provision that will enable us to carry on.

INFORMATION SERVICE

ALMON BARBOUR, *Director*

THE USEFULNESS of government information services can be measured by the extent to which their productions are used by press and radio and by the volume of public demand for the information which they furnish.

The work of the Department of Labor's Information Service has continued to be widely accepted and used by the press and radio in North Carolina. Likewise, it has been put to practical use by labor, management and others interested in various phases of the Department's work.

The very considerable expansion which took place in several of the Department's programs and services during the 1948-1950 biennium necessitated an equal expansion in the activities of the Information Service.

The Department's increased work in the promotion of industrial safety through industry-wide accident prevention campaigns caused a great increase of informational work in that activity. Amendments to the Federal Wage and Hour Law raising the minimum wage in interstate industries to 75 cents an hour and making other changes in the statute became effective on January 25, 1950. These amendments necessitated an intensive public education program in which the Information Service participated for several months prior to the effective date of the amendments. Our cooperation with the North Carolina Resource-Use Education Commission in the production of 13 quarter-hour radio programs and a color motion picture about North Carolina's people and resources added materially to the volume of extra work performed by the Information Service. Correspondence and conferences in connection with various information matters also showed a large increase over the previous biennium.

In addition to these activities, the Information Service continued to perform its routine function of informing the people of the State about the Department of Labor's regular programs and law-enforcement activities. Monthly news stories about industrial employment, earnings, hours of work, building construction and other matters of public interest were furnished to the press and radio. At irregular intervals the Service furnished news stories upon such subjects as industrial accident frequency rates in North Carolina industries, apprenticeship training programs in the State, meetings of the Arbitration Service, employment of the deaf, employment of minors under 18 years of age, the Child Labor Law, conciliation activities, labor-management relations, changes in the cost of living, building costs, "real" wages of the State's industrial workers, safety awards, meetings of the Department's Manpower Conservation Advisory Board, the Federal Wage and Hour Law and Public Contracts Act, the volume of public contracts let in North Carolina, industrial inspections, elevator inspections, boiler inspections, Labor Day, foreign visitors studying labor law administration in the State, attendance of Departmental personnel at conventions and conferences, reports of all public speeches made by the Commissioner of Labor and reports of his activities in connection with the President's Industrial Safety Conference, the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials and other agencies.

POLICIES AND OPERATIONS

The Information Service consists of a single employee who works in cooperation with all divisions of the Department in order to promote public understanding of the Department's programs and purposes and to cover adequately all important news originating in the Department.

The policy of the Service is to issue news stories containing exact, carefully prepared, factual information and to present such news in a non-partisan manner. All news issued by the Service is believed to be of genuine public interest and utility. The time, space, quality of reporting, and style requirements of the press are kept in mind as operating principles.

The principal media through which the productions of the Information Service reach the people are newspapers, radio stations, magazines, oral addresses, correspondence, and the Department's official monthly bulletin, *North Carolina Labor and Industry*.

The Service issued approximately 300 news stories of general interest to newspapers and radio stations during the biennium. These news items were from 100 to 1,000 words in length, depending upon the complexity of the subjects. About 700 additional news stories concerning individual plant safety awards were made available to local newspapers and plant publications through the cooperation of our safety inspectors, who used form "releases" prepared for this purpose by the Information Service.

The Service issued 12 newspaper feature articles of from 500 to 2,500 words in length; prepared seven other feature articles for publication in federal government publications, trade magazines and the labor press; edited extensively a dozen quarter-hour radio scripts dealing with the Department's work; edited and assisted in developing more than a score of Departmental information pamphlets, circulars, and rules and regulations; edited the *Biennial Report*; prepared notes and outlines for several dozen speeches made by the Commissioner of Labor and other Departmental personnel; made special studies on labor and industrial subjects for Departmental use; answered about 200 letters in connection with Departmental information matters; and performed assorted research and contact jobs.

The Service wrote, edited, proofread and otherwise prepared for publication 24 monthly issues of *North Carolina Labor and Industry*.

During the concluding year of the biennium the Information Director learned to use a press camera and made about 70 photographs on labor and industrial subjects for use in illustrating Departmental pamphlets, news bulletins, feature articles and the present *Biennial Report*.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS

C. H. PRITCHARD, *Director*

THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR is required by law to present an annual report to the Governor. Included in this report for years when the Legislature is to be in session is information relating to the "material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity of the laboring men and women of the state".

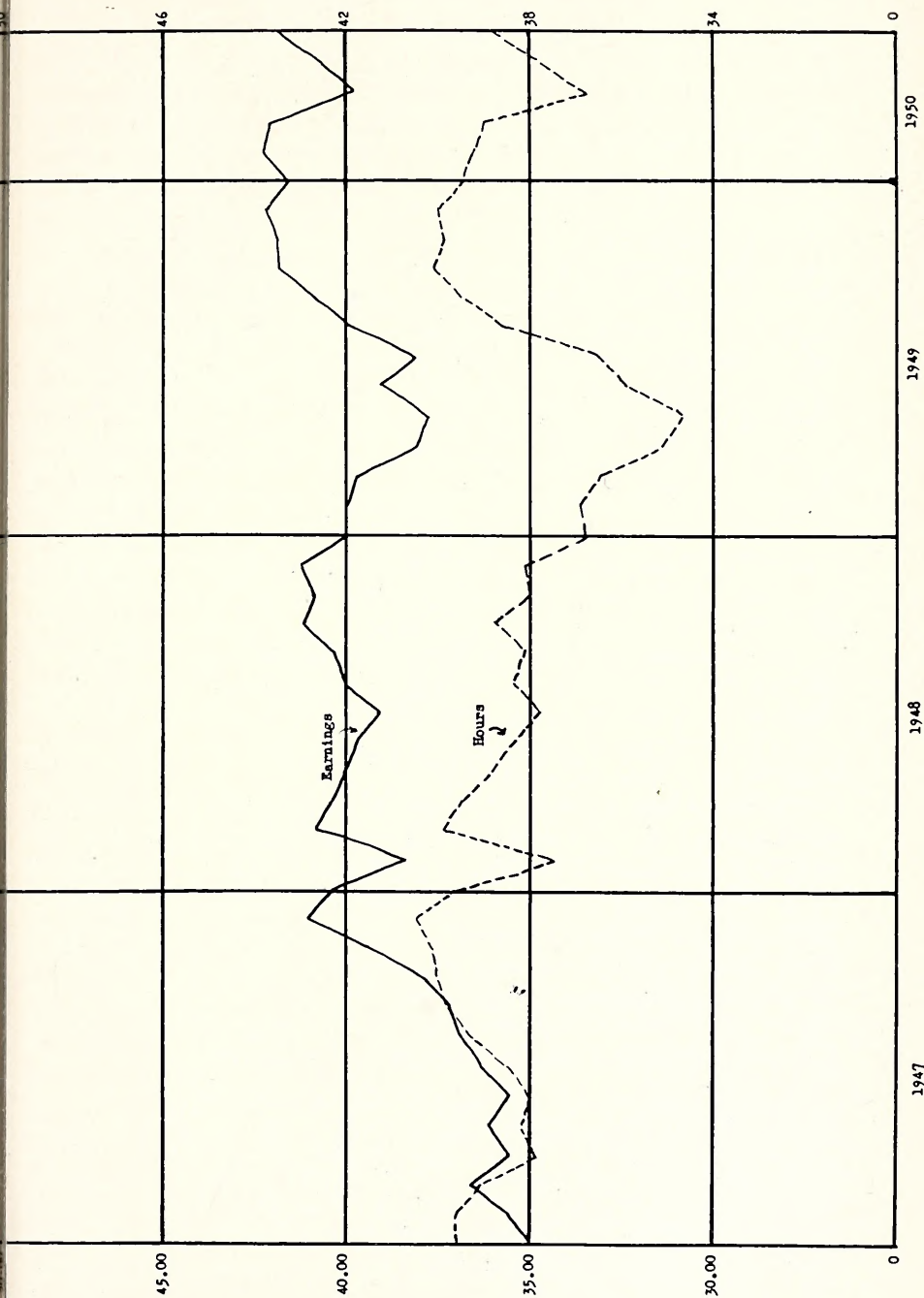
The Division of Statistics is the Commissioner's instrument for the collection and systematizing of much of the data required of him for this report. It was not expected that the presentation of these data would solve our industrial problems but that it would enable us to comprehend more clearly and fully many of the problems which might otherwise remain unnoticed.

While the Legislature of 1931 ordered the Commissioner of Labor to collect and publish data on working people and their condition, it has only been in recent years that an appropriation even approaching adequacy has been available to implement that order.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The past two years have seen greater accomplishments by the Division of Statistics than any similar period in the history of the Department. Total non-agricultural employment estimates have been developed and are presented for the first time in this report. These estimates have been prepared in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, with which the Division has a most satisfactory working arrangement. By virtue of this arrangement employers are relieved of the necessity of reporting identical data to two different governmental agencies. The staff of the Division of Statistics is augmented by the addition of three federally-paid employees and is given the federal franking privilege in the collection of much of our information. The Bureau of Labor Statistics in turn receives a much larger volume of information on North Carolina, and we believe much more accurate information, than would otherwise be the case.

The employment statistics developed through this cooperative program are comparable with similar statistics from other states and for the nation. We are indebted to the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina for much of the employment data used in the preparation of our benchmarks. Our estimates are compared reg-



ularly with new data on employment as soon as these are available from the Commission and other agencies. Where necessary, our estimates are adjusted so as to maintain both accuracy and continuity.

Included within this report also will be found tables prepared by the Division showing the average hours worked per week, the average hourly earnings and the average weekly earnings of employees in our non-agricultural industries. During the past two years we have changed these series from "unweighted" averages to "weighted" averages. The "weighted" average yields much greater accuracy when industry segments are combined into industry groups.

The tables herein on employment certificates issued to minors in North Carolina and on building permits issued in our cities and many of our towns provide additional measures of the economic condition of the state as required of the Commissioner of Labor.

The Division of Statistics during the past two years has rendered an ever-increasing service to other Divisions of the Department in the systematizing of data which they collect.

Information on the number of apprentices in training is available in detail for the first time, due to the use of our IBM machinery for that purpose.

Similarly, much of the work formerly performed by clerks in recording the activities of the field personnel of the Division of Standards and Inspections is now performed by IBM machinery. In addition to the saving of manhours of work, much finer detail is now available as a result of this method.

Section 95-6 of the General Statutes of North Carolina gave to the Commissioner of Labor a tremendous and important assignment. We cannot yet say that the assignment has been completely fulfilled but we sincerely believe that it has been much more nearly fulfilled than ever before. We expect to continue to improve what we are already doing as well as to undertake new tasks which are necessary if we are to comply fully with the law.

CHILD LABOR IN NORTH CAROLINA

Gainful employment of minors under 18 years of age in North Carolina continued to decrease during the past two years. More than 63,000 employment certificates were issued to minors in this State during the peak World War II year of 1944. Since that time there has been a steady, year-by-year decline in the number of certificates issued. The 16,204 certificates issued in 1949 represents the lowest

TABLE XXV

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS AND FOR SELECTED YEARS BY TYPE OF CERTIFICATES AND BY SEX

	Biennial Period		Year				
	July '48 to June '50	July '46 to June '48	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Total All Certificates	35,191	54,654	16,204	23,718	25,657	34,723	55,721
Boys	17,989	28,878	7,970	12,716	13,458	18,716	35,765
Girls	17,202	25,776	8,234	11,002	12,199	16,007	19,956
Minors 16 and 17 Years of Age	26,088	40,828	11,721	18,447	19,104	26,095	43,977
Boys	13,457	22,992	5,740	10,115	10,562	15,047	29,161
First Regular	6,747	13,150	2,782	5,815	5,845	8,256	16,361
Reissued Regular	2,033	4,303	871	1,412	2,031	3,750	8,425
Vacation and Part-Time	4,677	5,539	2,096	2,888	2,686	3,041	4,375
Girls	12,631	17,836	5,972	8,332	8,542	11,048	14,816
First Regular	4,572	8,341	2,018	3,753	3,764	5,569	8,557
Reissued Regular	1,706	3,110	765	1,182	1,651	2,073	3,018
Vacation and Part-Time	6,353	6,385	3,189	3,397	3,127	3,406	3,241
Minors 14 and 15 Years of Age	8,754	13,413	4,306	5,089	6,348	8,382	11,454
Boys	4,183	5,473	2,044	2,419	2,691	3,423	6,314
Girls	4,571	7,940	2,262	2,670	3,657	4,959	5,140
Minors 12 and 13 Years of Age	349	413	177	182	205	246	290

yearly total since the Department of Labor began to keep complete records beginning in 1941.

Present indications, based upon the first six months of 1950, are that certificates issued will now level off and maintain about the 1949 rate. The advent of another major war could cause the rate again to rise sharply. Similarly, a period of economic depression might serve to further reduce the rate of issue.

ALL MANUFACTURING

Almost one-third of the people at work in North Carolina are engaged in manufacturing processes. What happens, then, to employment, hours of work and earnings in our manufacturing industries is of significant economic importance.

Employment in our industries experienced a steady growth during World War II. New establishments and even new industries came into existence. Old establishments expanded and hired additional people. The impetus given by the war effort continued to be felt long after the end of hostilities. Employment reached a new high level in the latter part of 1947.

Unfortunately, we cannot now point to a continuation of this trend. On the contrary, employment has been decreasing steadily and reached an alarmingly low level in midyear 1949. The trend since then has been upward but it has received artificial boosting from the new threat of war and we cannot be sure, should that threat fail to materialize, but that the downward trend might be resumed. Wis-

TABLE XXVI

TOTAL NUMBER OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS 16 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE FOR BIENNIAL PERIODS AND SELECTED YEARS BY EMPLOYING INDUSTRY AND BY TYPE OF CERTIFICATE

	Biennial Period		Year				
	July '48 to June '50	July '46 to June '48	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945
Grand Total.....	26,088	40,828	11,721	18,447	19,104	26,095	43,977
Manufacturing.....	9,369	22,521	3,839	8,715	10,185	15,821	28,345
First Regular Certificates.....	6,339	15,223	2,598	6,258	6,720	9,992	17,846
Boys.....	4,471	10,496	1,750	4,392	4,627	6,563	12,454
Girls.....	1,868	4,727	848	1,866	2,093	3,429	5,392
Reissued Certificates.....	1,606	4,478	684	1,248	2,164	3,875	7,725
Vacation and Part-Time.....	1,424	2,820	557	1,209	1,301	1,954	2,774
Non-Manufacturing.....	16,323	17,750	7,703	9,492	8,703	9,715	14,437
First Regular Certificates.....	4,817	6,027	2,125	3,210	2,807	3,568	6,438
Boys.....	2,113	2,419	955	1,324	1,139	1,435	3,291
Girls.....	2,704	3,608	1,170	1,886	1,668	2,133	3,147
Reissued Certificates.....	2,092	2,840	935	1,323	1,481	1,816	3,410
Vacation and Part-Time.....	9,414	8,883	4,643	4,959	4,415	4,331	4,589
Construction.....	396	557	179	240	216	559	1,195
First Regular Certificates.....	163	241	77	100	82	265	634
Boys.....	163	235	77	99	79	258	616
Girls.....	0	6	0	1	3	7	18
Reissued Certificates.....	41	95	17	23	37	132	308
Vacation and Part-Time.....	192	221	85	117	97	162	253

TABLE XXVII

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN
SELECTED NORTH CAROLINA CITIES
JULY, 1948—JUNE, 1950

	Asheville	Charlotte	Durham	Greensboro	Winston-Salem
TOTAL ALL CERTIFICATES.....	1,072	2,706	1,783	2,373	2,032
By Sex.....					
Boys.....	576	1,376	973	1,138	1,133
Girls.....	496	1,331	810	1,235	899
By Type Certificate.....					
First Regular.....	109	555	177	634	535
Reissued Regular.....	42	325	212	414	338
Vacation and Part-Time.....	921	1,826	1,394	1,325	1,159
By Employing Industry.....					
Construction.....	9	52	29	28	30
Manufacturing.....	108	423	118	700	405
Nonmanufacturing.....	955	2,231	1,636	1,645	1,597

TABLE XXVIII

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN NORTH CAROLINA
BY COUNTY OF ISSUE
JULY, 1948—JUNE, 1950

	Total	16-17 Years of Age						14-15 Years of Age		12-13 Years of Age
		First Regular		Reissued Regular		Vacation and Part-Time				
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
GRAND TOTAL.	35,191	6,747	4,572	2,033	1,706	4,677	6,353	4,183	4,571	349
Alamance.....	1,057	283	253	34	38	123	111	76	139	0
Alexander.....	58	18	16	2	0	6	5	7	4	0
Alleghany.....	16	0	2	0	1	4	4	2	2	1
Anson.....	143	10	4	3	4	26	56	15	25	0
Ashe.....	31	6	6	0	0	2	10	1	6	0
Avery.....	10	4	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0
Beaufort.....	141	9	11	0	0	28	57	25	10	1
Bertie.....	75	8	2	1	0	18	10	18	17	1
Bladen.....	88	23	3	0	0	25	23	5	9	0
Brunswick.....	20	7	0	0	0	6	5	1	1	0
Buncombe.....	1,087	76	35	26	16	290	403	178	44	19
Burke.....	595	228	104	16	18	44	53	57	67	8
Cabarrus.....	877	394	97	0	0	115	162	70	36	3
Caldwell.....	648	170	29	49	19	65	162	65	84	5
Camden.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carteret.....	173	16	28	3	5	16	28	36	41	0
Caswell.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catawba.....	1,294	301	182	141	71	176	202	145	76	0
Chatham.....	86	13	21	0	0	7	17	7	21	0
Cherokee.....	17	2	0	0	0	5	5	4	1	0
Chowan.....	133	17	8	2	4	28	34	19	21	0
Clay.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Cleveland.....	542	116	67	34	30	71	81	50	93	0
Columbus.....	154	31	31	0	0	7	4	33	48	0
Craven.....	232	22	5	2	1	30	57	41	74	0
Cumberland.....	885	1	1	2	0	261	406	94	91	29
Currituck.....	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dare.....	9	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	0
Davidson.....	1,196	459	231	82	29	72	99	120	104	0
Davie.....	111	55	13	1	0	18	10	5	9	0
Duplin.....	73	3	0	1	0	24	19	11	15	0
Durham.....	1,783	125	52	107	105	259	349	337	304	145
Edgecombe.....	200	28	9	6	11	28	30	24	64	0
Forsyth.....	2,041	290	248	181	159	287	349	360	148	19
Franklin.....	104	30	10	1	0	12	24	15	12	0
Gaston.....	2,009	658	298	212	191	189	130	144	187	0
Gates.....	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0
Graham.....	34	0	3	0	0	15	10	4	2	0
Granville.....	93	13	3	3	2	22	9	13	28	0
Greene.....	5	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Guilford.....	3,841	695	428	515	366	531	679	283	344	0
Halifax.....	364	35	40	9	11	36	55	38	140	0
Harnett.....	193	51	74	7	14	4	5	17	21	0
Haywood.....	241	6	24	2	0	46	34	56	73	0
Henderson.....	126	30	45	2	1	8	12	24	4	0
Hertford.....	56	8	6	0	0	6	11	16	9	0
Hoke.....	50	2	0	0	0	10	4	10	22	2
Hyde.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iredell.....	771	203	100	62	65	41	89	97	114	0
Jackson.....	17	3	1	0	0	3	2	7	1	0
Johnston.....	229	38	68	5	7	13	42	24	32	0
Jones.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lee.....	223	21	24	0	1	21	54	20	82	0
Lenoir.....	270	36	106	0	1	1	10	14	102	0
Lincoln.....	294	54	23	16	12	31	46	39	73	0
Macon.....	25	2	1	0	0	2	11	4	5	0
Madison.....	26	0	1	0	0	9	5	5	5	1
Martin.....	50	13	12	0	0	4	3	14	4	0
McDowell.....	332	95	62	24	23	14	17	49	46	2
Mecklenburg.....	2,706	298	257	180	145	571	683	326	246	0
Mitchell.....	73	27	23	0	1	3	2	3	14	0
Montgomery.....	156	47	65	1	3	9	9	11	11	0
Moore.....	144	59	17	0	0	14	11	12	24	7
Nash.....	251	31	27	6	10	26	65	26	60	0
New Hanover.....	757	56	56	10	16	117	250	174	62	16

TABLE XXVIII—Continued

EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN NORTH CAROLINA
BY COUNTY OF ISSUE
JULY, 1948—JUNE, 1950

	Total	16-17 Years of Age						14-15 Years of Age		12-13 Years of Age
		First Regular		Reissued Regular		Vacation and Part-Time				
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Northampton	30	6	3	0	0	2	10	7	2	0
Onslow	54	3	7	0	0	15	5	14	10	0
Orange	75	16	2	3	0	16	12	10	16	0
Pamlico	74	3	4	0	1	36	15	1	14	0
Pasquotank	316	53	33	13	9	54	96	32	26	0
Pender	41	10	3	0	0	10	4	10	4	0
Perquimans	64	5	6	0	0	3	23	16	11	0
Person	147	54	43	0	0	3	17	14	16	0
Pitt	169	17	20	2	2	20	34	24	50	0
Polk	19	9	8	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Randolph	757	224	286	27	56	15	19	51	78	1
Richmond	374	97	51	0	0	29	67	38	92	0
Robeson	391	38	31	6	8	70	122	43	65	8
Rockingham	523	47	47	8	8	106	147	57	103	0
Rowan	772	234	227	57	64	3	8	70	109	0
Rutherford	245	96	23	7	1	33	20	23	41	1
Sampson	162	18	24	3	0	29	44	27	16	1
Scotland	254	43	32	8	13	25	22	28	83	0
Stanly	527	121	77	27	53	48	71	42	88	0
Stokes	24	11	4	0	1	2	0	5	1	0
Surry	570	109	149	27	42	30	53	46	114	0
Swain	52	4	5	0	0	6	17	10	10	0
Transylvania	36	9	4	0	0	3	10	6	4	0
Tyrrell	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
Union	136	26	53	0	1	7	17	13	19	0
Vance	301	22	12	6	13	59	81	40	64	4
Wake	911	159	113	70	38	89	147	173	89	33
Warren	60	4	0	0	0	10	18	3	24	1
Washington	66	6	5	0	0	13	13	14	15	0
Watauga	46	1	3	0	0	2	17	5	18	0
Wayne	371	9	19	6	11	62	136	53	48	27
Wilkes	206	34	20	3	0	40	51	19	39	0
Wilson	164	18	21	11	5	27	22	27	19	14
Yadkin	14	9	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0
Yancey	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0

dom would dictate that while we have this respite from a downward employment trend we should attempt to analyze the cause and apply the remedy. Employment must remain at a relatively high level if we are to enjoy economic prosperity. The manufacturing segment of our industrial economy is a highly important link in the chain.

Hours and earnings present a somewhat brighter picture. Hours normally reflect little change, averaging close to 40 hours per week most of the time. The drop to 35 hours per week in April and May, 1949, reflects the unsettled condition which existed at that time. Orders for goods in our large textile industry were practically nonexistent. The industry was forced to work part-time and, on occasion, to cease operations entirely. However, hours of work resumed their normal pattern quickly after this unsettled condition cleared up.

Hourly earnings have been rising steadily for a long time. There is some indication that we have probably reached a period of relative

CAROLINA CONSTRUCTION SETTING RECORD

1949 BUILDING
TOTAL MAY TOP
\$100 MILLION

Labor Department Statistician Reports \$86 Million Spent During First Nine Months Of This Year.

Teen Age Employment Is Down 50 Per Cent

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20—Less than half as many employment contracts were issued in North Carolina teen-agers during the first six months of this year as in the same period last year, the State Department of Labor reported today.

A total of 2,845 contracts with 18 years of age or younger employees were issued from public works superintendents from January to June this year, compared with 525 in the first half of 1948, Department said.

From January to May, cancellation of young people's contracts accounted for a significant

Labor Report

"Total unemployment in the State stood at 400 last month," said Labor Relations Commissioner C. Pritchard.

Employment Increases In State

RALEIGH, Nov. 24—Factory employment and payrolls in North Carolina increased for the third consecutive month during October, offsetting the late Summer and Fall upsurge in business activity.

NORTH CAROLINA WAGES GET BOOST

Brings

Job Report

Drop In

State's Building Total \$14 Million in October

New Record Set In Construction

Construction peaked in a new high in North Carolina last month, according to a report by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

**Slower Business Brings
State Textile Mill Employment**

[illegible]

DIRECTORY

OF
North Carolina
FIRMS

Factory Employment And Earnings Increase

WALTON, 50-171. — Factory employees in North Carolina increased 20,200 last month, according to local authorities. The increase ended the previous 18 months of decreasing raw labor of the southern state. The increase ended since 1960.

At the same time, the number of 24 per cent over the 1960 level, the power law of 1960, ended in July.

A 4.2 per cent increase was reported by the Bureau and the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Wages And Hours In State
More Than 3.5% In June**

Teen-Age Employment Is High

Employment In North Carolina Shows Increase

The volume is divided into three sections: the first, "Where are we now?" contains Mr. DeLoach's statements to the Senate subcommittee in 1974; the second, "What has happened since?" contains Mr. DeLoach's statements to the Senate subcommittee in 1976; and the third, "What is to be done?" contains Mr. DeLoach's recommendations to the Senate subcommittee in 1976.

North Carolina DIRECTORY

Shoes Drop From Airline — Employment of bank dropped only 1.5 per cent last year from the 1981 figure of 1.5 million, says a survey by the Labor Council for Industrial Unions of America. The survey, which is the only one of its kind, found that the number of shoes made in the U.S. in 1984 fell to 120 per cent of the 1981 level. The survey also found that the number of shoes made in the U.S. in 1984 fell to 120 per cent of the 1981 level. The survey also found that the number of shoes made in the U.S. in 1984 fell to 120 per cent of the 1981 level.

Building In December Tops Figure For 1948

June Building

**Earnings Boosted
in State In June**

...which only took an hour to
...Total employment is looking for 200

by 76 North Carolina cities
during December. The
Department of Labor reported
the month's building total was
more than \$1,000,000 higher than
last year's.

Home Building Leads
House building led the way
with \$340,000,000, or 34.2%
of the total. Other categories
included manufacturing, \$100,000,000;
transportation, \$80,000,000;
communications, \$40,000,000;
public utilities, \$30,000,000;
and miscellaneous, \$20,000,000.

DIRECTORY

OF
MANUFACTURING FIRMS
COLINA

Hours Worked In State Industries Rise 3.5 Per Cent

[illegible]

The non-residential total included \$2,906,736 in expenditures for 282 new buildings, 1,329 additions or alterations and repairs to existing buildings.

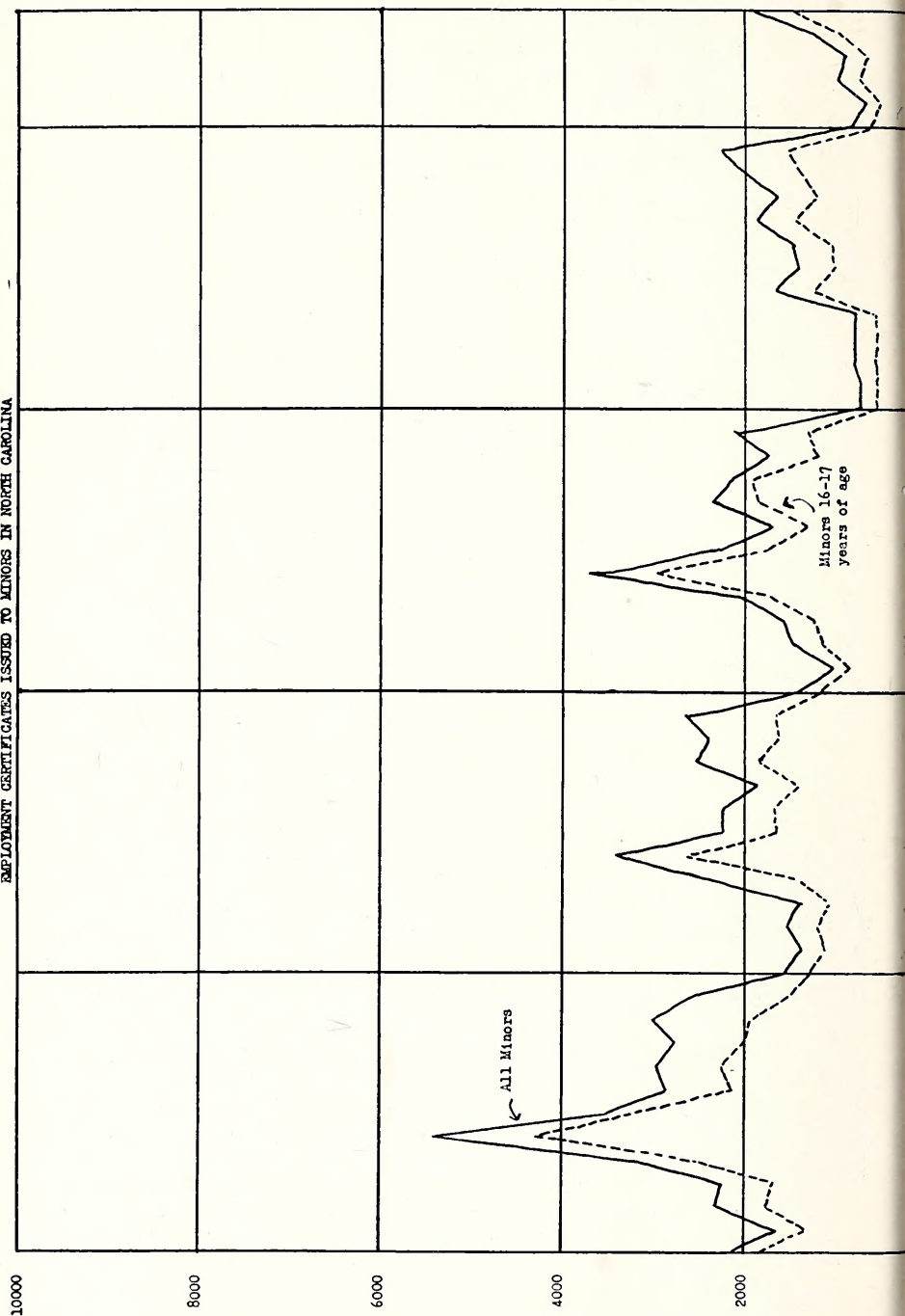
More than \$5 million of the public's reconstruction total was

arch Building Surpasses

figures for February, 1949

NORTE CAROLINA DIRECTORY OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS—1940

The Division of Statistics furnishes useful information on many subjects important to the industrial economy of North Carolina.

CHART I
EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO MINORS IN NORTH CAROLINA

stability, hourly earnings having changed very little since the latter part of 1948. Employees in manufacturing industries earned an average of \$1.08 per hour in December, 1948 and likewise in June, 1950. Between those months there was very little change in the average.

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS

This industry employs less than one per cent of the employees engaged in manufacturing in North Carolina. It has maintained relatively stable employment since the Department of Labor began to maintain complete records in 1943. During the last war the sugar shortage caused the industry to experience a marked decline in employment during the years 1945 and 1946.

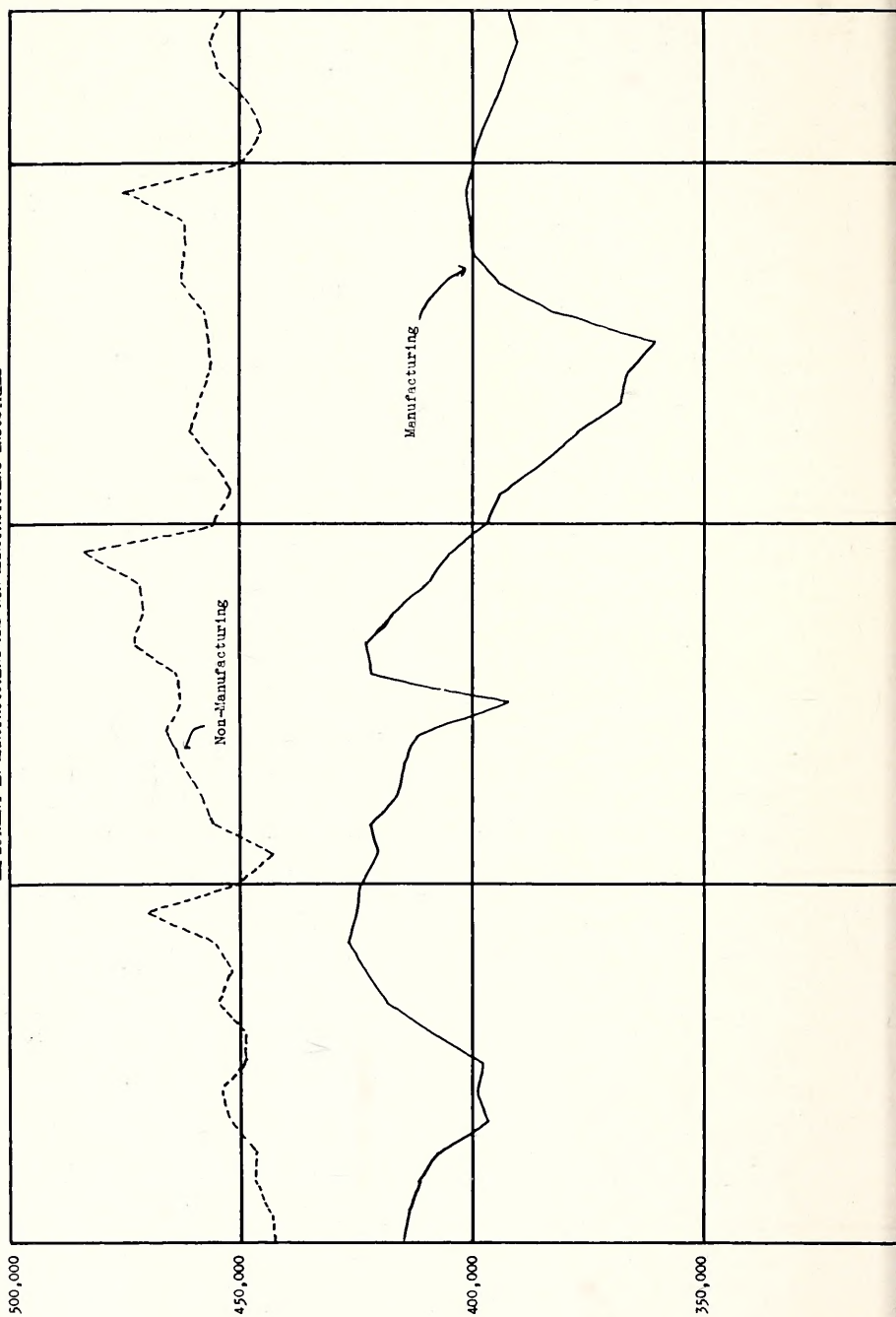
Earnings in the industry are not as large as in some other industries and are less than the average for all manufacturing. Hourly earnings have increased from less than 50c an hour prior to World War II to almost 90c an hour at the present time. Being of a seasonal nature, this industry experiences greater fluctuations in average hours worked than most industries. During the rush months, employees average working as much as 45 hours per week.

TOBACCO INDUSTRIES

North Carolina can be justly proud of its tobacco industry. Here agriculture and industry join forces and present an example of the mutual advantage in the conversion of the raw product into finished goods right at home. Employment in the industry fluctuates widely but from year to year the "trough" is approximately the same depth and the "hill" the same height. This fluctuation is due to the seasonal nature of the process used to cure the farm product.

Within the cigarette and smoking tobacco plants, employment remains fairly constant and provides regular work for about 13,000 North Carolinians. Examination of the chart contained in this report, however, will show wide variance in the number of hours worked and the weekly earnings of employees. This, again, is due to the seasonal part of the operation and does not represent an unhealthy situation.

The average hourly earnings of employees in this industry have almost doubled in the past ten years, being at present almost \$1.20 an hour. This average is exceeded by only a few other manufacturing industries.

CHART XII
EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING AND NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

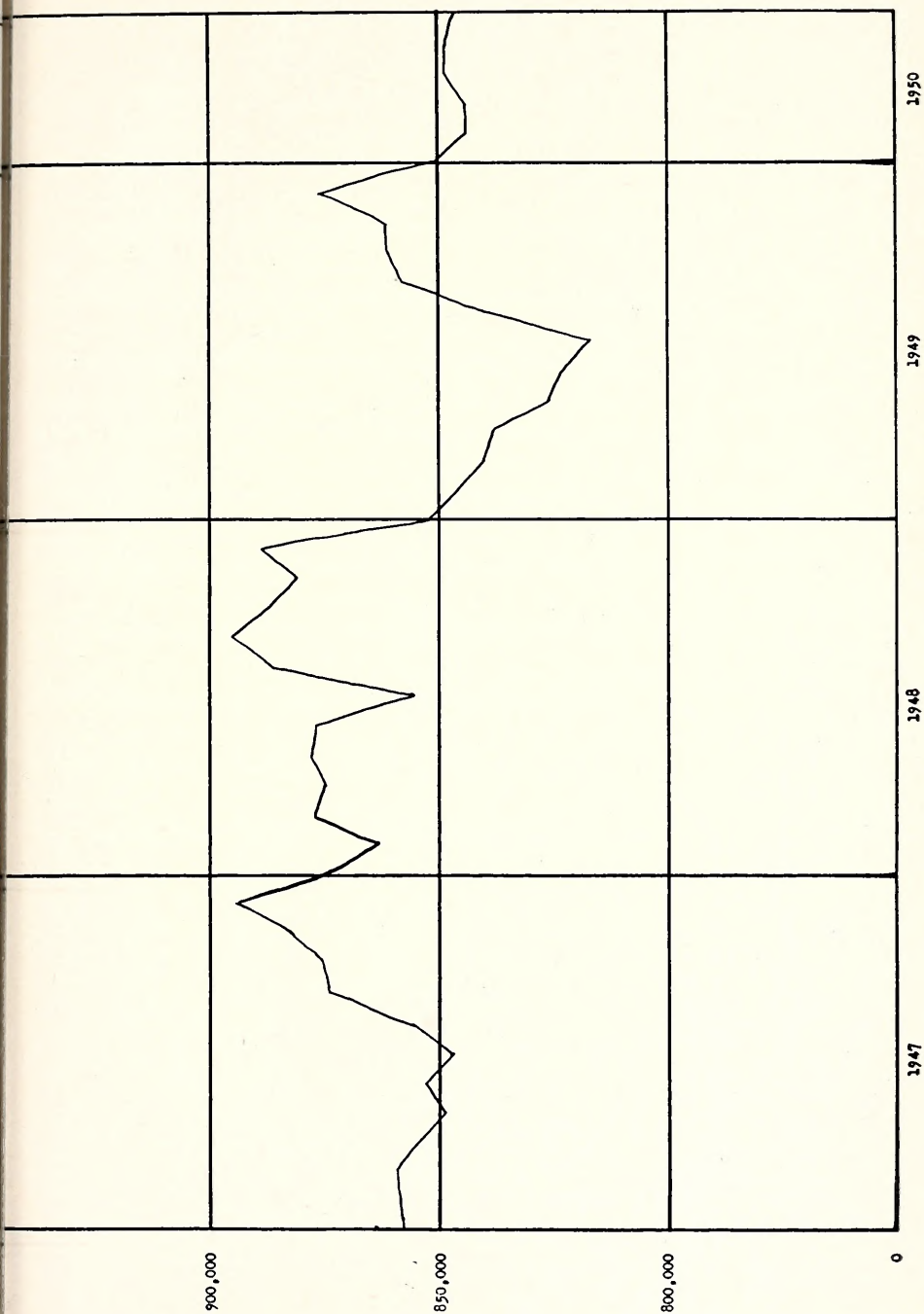


TABLE XXIX
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
(IN THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES)
1947

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Total Employees.....	859	860	860	854	849	853	847	858	874	875	883	885	864
Mining.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Manufacturing.....	416	415	412	407	397	399	398	409	419	423	427	425	412
Durable Goods.....	36	36	36	36	37	37	37	37	36	37	38	39	37
Nondurable Goods.....	321	319	316	311	300	302	301	312	323	326	329	326	315
Food and Kindred Products.....	17	17	18	18	18	18	19	20	20	20	19	19	19
Tobacco Manufactures.....	33	31	28	26	20	26	26	35	42	41	39	34	32
Cigarettes.....	13	13	13	13	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Tobacco Stemming and Redrying.....	17	15	12	11	7	10	10	18	26	24	22	17	16
Textile—Mill Products.....	231	231	231	229	223	220	219	220	223	227	231	233	227
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	65	65	65	64	63	62	60	61	61	61	64	64	63
Broad-woven Fabric Mills.....	98	98	99	99	97	96	96	96	97	99	100	101	98
Knitting Mills.....	54	54	54	53	51	49	50	51	52	53	54	54	52
Full Fashioned Hosiery.....	20	20	20	20	19	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19
Seamless Hosiery.....	28	28	28	27	26	25	26	26	27	27	28	28	27
Apparel and Other Finished Textile Products.....	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	11
Men's and Boys' Garments.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture).....	43	43	44	44	44	45	45	44	43	43	43	43	44
Sawmills and Planing Mills.....	29	29	30	30	31	32	31	30	30	30	30	31	30
Millwork, Plywood, etc.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Furniture and Fixtures.....	29	30	30	29	29	29	29	30	30	31	31	31	30
Household Furniture.....	28	28	28	27	27	27	27	28	28	29	29	30	28
Paper and Allied Products.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	12	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	10
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	6
Machinery (Except Electrical).....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	53	53	53	51	51	52	52	52	53	52	53	54	53
Transportation (Except Railroad).....	18	18	18	17	18	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Public Utilities.....	14	14	14	12	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	14
Trade.....	149	150	152	153	154	154	152	153	157	160	164	173	156
Wholesale Trade.....	35	35	35	35	35	35	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Retail Trade.....	114	115	116	118	119	119	116	117	121	124	128	137	120
General Merchandise Stores.....	29	28	29	30	30	30	29	29	32	34	36	43	32
Department Stores.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	16	17	17	20	16
Limited Price Variety Stores.....	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	11	12	16	10
Retail Food Stores.....	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	17	18	18	18	18	18
Grocery Stores.....	12	12	13	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	12

TABLE XXX
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
(IN THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES)
1948

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Total Employees.....	875	863	878	875	878	878	855	887	896	888	882	889	879
Mining.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Manufacturing.....	424	420	422	416	415	412	392	423	423	417	410	405	415
Durable Goods.....	100	97	100	98	97	97	95	97	94	93	94	92	96
Non-durable Goods.....	324	323	322	318	318	315	297	326	329	324	316	313	319
Food and Kindred Products.....	18	18	17	16	19	19	20	20	20	20	19	19	19
Tobacco Manufactures.....	32	30	27	25	25	25	26	36	41	39	33	30	30
Cigarettes.....	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Tobacco Stemming and Redrying.....	15	13	10	9	8	9	9	19	24	22	16	14	14
Textile—Mill Products.....	234	235	237	236	235	231	215	233	229	226	225	225	230
Barn and Thread Mills.....	65	65	65	63	65	63	63	64	63	61	60	61	63
Broad-Woven Fabric Mills.....	101	102	103	103	103	103	94	102	101	101	100	100	101
Knitting Mills.....	55	55	56	55	54	53	46	53	52	52	52	51	53
Full Fashioned Hosiery.....	28	28	28	27	26	25	20	25	24	23	23	23	25
Seamless Hosiery.....	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
Apparel and Other Finished Textile Products.....	6	7	7	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Men's and Boys' Garments.....	43	40	43	43	43	42	42	43	41	40	41	40	42
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture).....	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	30	30	29	30
Sawmills and Planing Mills.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5
Millwork, Plywood, Etc.....	32	33	32	31	31	31	30	31	31	31	30	30	31
Furniture and Fixtures.....	30	31	30	30	29	29	28	29	29	29	28	28	29
Household Furniture.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Paper and Allied Products.....	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries.....	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11	11
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Machinery (Except Electrical).....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	52	53	53	53	53	54	54	54	55	54	55	55	54
Transportation (Except Railroad).....	18	18	19	18	19	19	19	19	20	19	19	19	19
Public Utilities.....	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15

Trade	157	154	159	158	159	164	167	169	177	182
Wholesale Trade	36	35	36	36	36	37	37	37	37	36
Retail Trade	121	119	123	122	123	127	130	132	140	125
General Merchandise Stores	31	30	32	31	31	34	37	39	45	33
Department Stores	15	14	16	16	16	17	19	19	22	17
Limited Price Variety Stores	10	9	10	10	9	11	12	13	17	11
Retail Food Stores	17	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	18
Grocery Stores	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	13
Finance	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	19	20
Service	82	81	82	83	85	84	81	81	81	83
Hotels and Lodging Places	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	7	6	6
Personal Services	25	25	25	25	26	25	25	25	25	25
Laundries, Cleaning and Dyeing Plants	21	21	21	21	22	21	21	21	21	21
Government	98	98	99	98	96	99	100	101	105	98
Federal	21	21	22	22	22	23	22	23	27	22
State and Local	77	77	77	77	74	76	78	78	78	76

Trade.....	156	155	156	160	156	156	156	162	164	166	177
Wholesale Trade.....	37	37	37	37	37	38	38	38	39	39	38
Retail Trade.....	119	118	119	123	119	118	118	124	125	127	138
General Merchandise Stores.....	32	31	32	34	32	31	31	32	35	37	46
Department Stores.....	17	16	17	18	17	17	17	18	19	20	23
Limited Price Variety Stores.....	10	9	9	11	9	9	9	10	11	12	18
Retail Food Stores.....	18	18	19	19	18	19	19	19	20	20	19
Grocery Stores.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	13	13	14	14
Finance.....	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20
Service.....	80	80	81	82	83	84	85	84	83	80	82
Hotels and Lodging Places.....	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Personal Services.....	24	23	24	24	24	25	25	24	24	24	24
Laundries, Cleaning and Dyeing Plants.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Government.....	102	102	102	102	103	101	99	100	104	102	106
Federal.....	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	22	26
State and Local.....	79	79	79	79	79	78	76	77	81	80	80

TABLE XXXII

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA
(IN THOUSANDS OF EMPLOYEES)

1950

INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June Prelim.
TOTAL EMPLOYEES.....	851	844	844	848	848	846
Mining.....	3	3	3	4	4	4
Manufacturing.....	401	398	396	393	391	392
Durable Goods.....	91	92	93	94	95	96
Nondurable Goods.....	310	306	303	299	297	296
Food and Kindred Products.....	18	18	18	19	19	20
Tobacco Manufactures.....	28	24	22	21	22	21
Cigarettes.....	13	12	12	12	12	12
Tobacco Stemming and Redrying.....	13	9	7	6	7	6
Textile—Mill Products.....	223	223	221	218	216	217
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	59	59	58	56	55	56
Broad-Woven Fabric Mills.....	95	95	96	96	96	96
Knitting Mills.....	56	55	54	53	52	52
Full Fashioned Hosiery.....	23	23	22	22	22	22
Seamless Hosiery.....	27	26	25	24	23	23
Apparel and Other Finished Textile Products.....	13	14	14	14	13	13
Men's and Boys' Garments.....	7	7	7	7	7	7
Lumber and Wood Products (Except Furniture).....	40	40	40	41	41	42
Sawmills and Planing Mills.....	29	29	30	30	30	31
Millwork, Plywood, etc.....	5	5	5	5	5	5
Furniture and Fixtures.....	30	31	31	31	31	31
Household Furniture.....	28	29	29	29	29	29
Paper and Allied Products.....	8	8	8	8	8	8
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries.....	6	6	6	6	6	6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	10	11	10	10	9	9
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	6	6	6	6	6	7
Machinery (Except Electrical).....	5	5	5	5	5	6
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	53	53	53	52	53	52
Transportation (Except Railroad).....	20	19	20	19	19	19
Public Utilities.....	16	16	16	16	16	16
Trade.....	156	155	156	158	157	158
Wholesale Trade.....	39	39	39	39	39	40
Retail Trade.....	117	116	117	119	118	118
General Merchandise Stores.....	32	31	31	32	31	30
Department Stores.....	16	16	16	17	16	16
Limited Price Variety Stores.....	10	9	10	10	10	9
Retail Food Stores.....	19	19	19	19	19	19
Grocery Stores.....	13	13	13	13	13	13
Finance.....	19	19	20	19	19	20
Service.....	80	80	80	82	84	84
Hotels and Lodging Establishments.....	6	6	6	7	7	6
Personal Services.....	24	24	23	24	24	24
Laundries, Cleaning and Dyeing Plants.....	19	19	19	19	20	20
Government.....	102	101	102	103	103	101
Federal.....	22	23	22	22	23	22
State and Local.....	80	78	80	81	80	79

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The textile industry is by far the most important industry in our State, both from an economic standpoint and from the standpoint of the number of employees. Employment by the industry accounts for more than one-half of our total manufacturing employment and more than one-fourth of our total non-agricultural employment. In July, 1949 employment was down to 197,000, compared with a recent high of 237,000 in March, 1948. *Enough textile workers were temporarily unemployed to have staffed completely any other manufacturing industry within our State!* Twenty thousand of these are reemployed as of June, 1950, and present indications are that employment in the textile industry will continue to increase. Such an increase is essential to the well-being of our economy.

In addition to our pride in textiles as our major industry, we can point with pleasure to the tremendous strides made in the welfare of the industry's employees. Formerly a doormat, the industry is now one of the better paying industries. Its employees averaged \$1.12 an hour in June, 1950, compared with about 40c an hour ten years ago.

The textile industry is made up of three major segments, namely: yarn mills, woven goods mills and knit goods mills. Each of these segments employs a substantial number of employees. It should be pointed out that the temporary economic recession referred to previously did not affect the knit goods industry which is largely engaged in the manufacture of hosiery, both seamless and full-fashioned.

The tables and charts in this report furnish detailed information on these individual segments of the textile industry. With the exception just mentioned, changes in the industry as a whole generally typify change in any of its segments. Therefore, it is not felt necessary to discuss them individually here.

APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCTS

With the large textile industry in our State, it would seem that we should have a large apparel industry. At times during the past few years it has seemed that our apparel industry was in for marked growth, but for some reason there have been periods of decline which almost offset any gains made. Employment in the industry has increased about 30% in the past four years but there appears to be room for much greater growth than this.

Perhaps one of the factors contributing to the failure of the apparel industry to expand is the relatively low pay scale in existing plants, which prohibits the attraction of new employees. Average

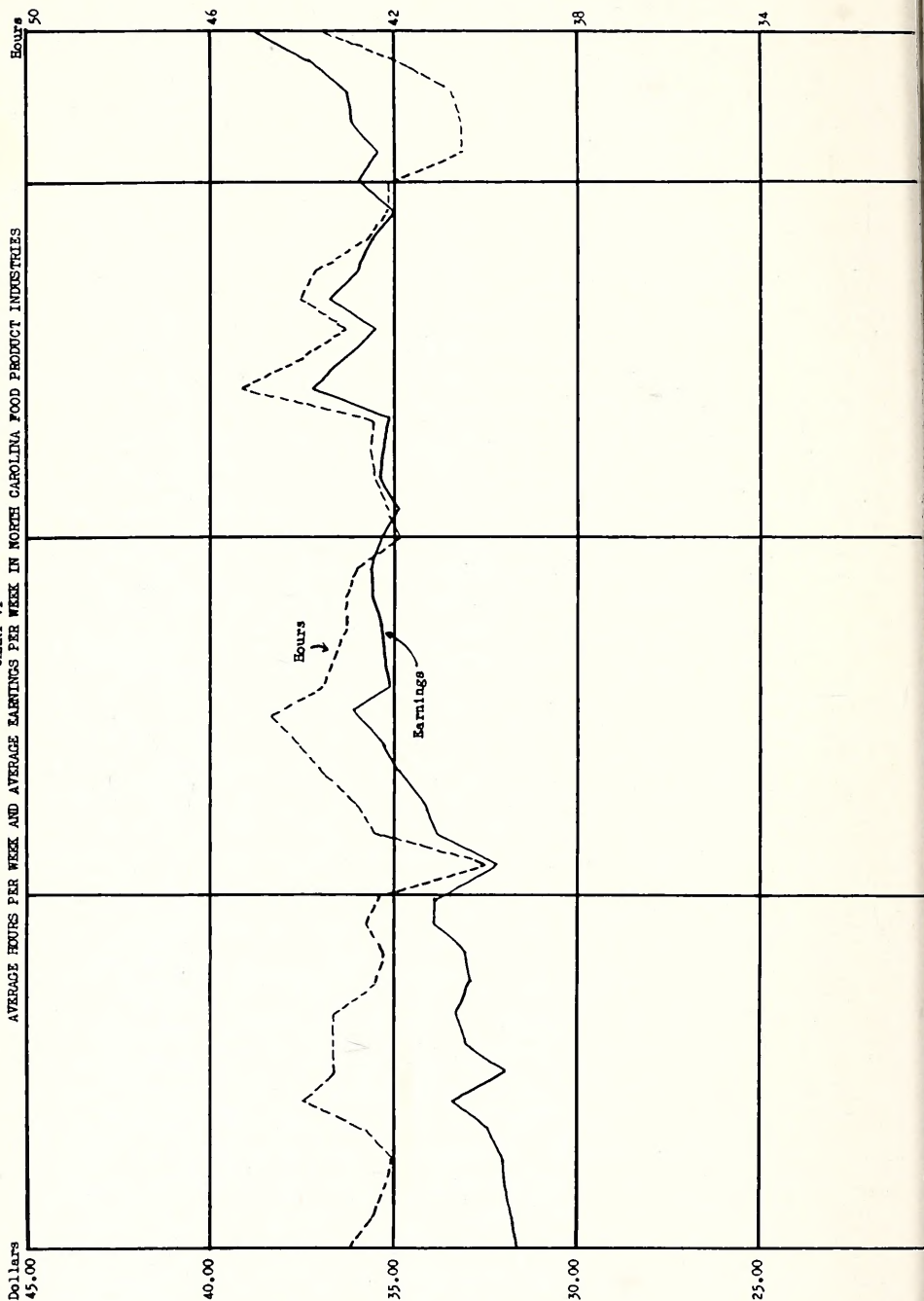
CHART VI
AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER WEEK IN NORTH CAROLINA FOOD PRODUCT INDUSTRIES

TABLE XXXIII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$35.03	88.5c	39.6
February.....	35.62	89.9	39.6
March.....	36.68	93.8	39.1
April.....	35.65	94.1	37.9
May.....	36.07	94.3	38.2
June.....	35.65	93.8	38.0
July.....	36.28	94.2	38.5
August.....	36.94	93.9	39.3
September.....	37.22	93.5	39.8
October.....	37.81	94.5	40.0
November.....	39.49	98.5	40.1
December.....	41.12	101.5	40.5
1948—			
January.....	\$40.44	101.9c	39.7
February.....	38.38	102.4	37.5
March.....	40.89	102.5	39.9
April.....	40.46	102.6	39.5
May.....	40.07	103.0	38.9
June.....	39.76	103.5	38.4
July.....	39.12	103.5	37.8
August.....	40.04	104.4	38.4
September.....	40.30	105.7	38.1
October.....	41.23	106.2	38.8
November.....	40.88	107.6	38.0
December.....	41.24	108.4	38.1
1949—			
January.....	\$40.01	108.7c	36.8
February.....	40.00	108.4	36.9
March.....	39.74	108.7	36.5
April.....	38.11	108.6	35.1
May.....	37.77	108.8	34.7
June.....	39.09	108.9	35.9
July.....	38.14	104.5	36.5
August.....	39.89	103.3	38.6
September.....	40.85	103.5	39.5
October.....	41.86	104.3	40.1
November.....	41.89	105.0	39.9
December.....	42.25	105.6	40.0
1950—			
January.....	\$41.66	105.6c	39.5
February.....	42.33	107.9	39.2
March.....	42.11	108.1	39.0
April.....	39.82	108.2	36.8
May.....	40.78	107.9	37.8
June.....	41.91	108.0	38.8

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

hourly earnings in June, 1950, amounted to only 92c an hour—the third lowest average of any major industry group. The manufacture of work clothing comprises the largest single item produced. This perhaps accounts for the low pay scale.

LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS

Since timber is one of the State's major natural resources, it is to be expected that this industry should be of considerable importance. Numerically, there are more establishments in this industry than in any other manufacturing industry in the State. In spite of their great number, however, these plants account for only about ten per cent of the State's total manufacturing employment. Most of them are small plants, operated in many instances on a custom basis by a family or a neighborhood group. The somewhat seasonal nature of their operation permits these smaller plants to operate irregularly and to provide employment to agricultural workers and others when they would normally have little if any work to do.

The average hourly pay in this industry is the lowest of all manufacturing industries. A large segment of the work force is comprised of totally unskilled labor and this accounts for the low pay scale.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

North Carolina is one of the largest furniture-producing states in the nation. The industry is concentrated in just a few of our counties in the Piedmont section of the State. However, it provides employment for a substantial number of people—31,000 in June, 1950. Twenty-nine thousand of these were engaged in the manufacture of wooden household furniture.

Years ago this industry had a bad reputation with respect to its pay scale. In recent years this has been largely overcome. In June, 1950, employees in the furniture industry averaged 97c an hour. While this is 10c under the average for all manufacturing, it nevertheless represents a gain of more than 150 per cent during the past ten years.

PAPER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

The paper and allied industries are comparative newcomers among our industries, yet they constitute the world's largest producer of cigarette paper.

This industry is the next-to-highest paying industry in the State, being exceeded only by printing and publishing.

CONSTRUCTION

North Carolina along with the rest of the nation has experienced in recent years an unprecedented building boom. Numerous predictions that the boom could last only a few more months have proven false. The value of building construction authorized in North Carolina's twenty-six largest cities during the first half of 1950 was almost twice as great as for the same period in 1949.

During the two-year period ending June 30, 1950, the value of building construction authorized in our cities increased 52 per cent for residential building and 100 per cent for non-residential building. The residential building authorized provided homes for 20,169 families, as compared with 13,919 families provided for during the biennium ending June 30, 1948. Six of our largest cities, namely Asheville, Charlotte, Fayetteville, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem each provided for more than 1,000 new families during the biennium.

The accompanying tables show the building construction authorized for our larger cities, both by type construction and for selected years. We are also pleased to include for the first time information on building in a few smaller towns which have reported regularly to the Department in recent years.

TABLE XXXIV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN FOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$31.66	73.6c	43.0
February.....	31.75	74.7	42.5
March.....	31.96	75.7	42.2
April.....	32.07	76.4	42.0
May.....	32.36	76.0	42.6
June.....	33.40	76.3	44.0
July.....	31.91	73.1	43.3
August.....	33.05	76.3	43.3
September.....	33.29	76.9	43.3
October.....	32.86	77.5	42.4
November.....	33.04	78.3	42.2
December.....	33.88	79.5	42.6
1948—			
January.....	\$33.84	80.0c	42.3
February.....	32.20	80.5	40.0
March.....	33.77	79.6	42.4
April.....	34.18	79.8	42.8
May.....	34.82	80.1	43.5
June.....	35.29	80.2	44.0
July.....	36.10	80.7	44.7
August.....	35.06	80.7	43.5
September.....	35.20	81.3	43.3
October.....	35.27	82.1	43.0
November.....	35.57	82.8	43.0
December.....	35.57	83.1	42.8
1949—			
January.....	\$35.29	84.2c	41.9
February.....	34.93	83.0	42.1
March.....	35.44	83.7	42.4
April.....	35.25	83.0	42.5
May.....	35.12	82.8	42.4
June.....	37.23	82.3	45.3
July.....	36.20	82.4	44.1
August.....	35.44	82.4	43.0
September.....	36.73	83.4	44.0
October.....	35.93	82.3	43.7
November.....	35.57	83.5	42.6
December.....	35.01	83.2	42.1
1950—			
January.....	\$35.97	85.4c	42.1
February.....	35.76	88.3	40.5
March.....	36.11	89.2	40.5
April.....	36.24	89.1	40.7
May.....	37.34	89.0	41.9
June.....	38.78	89.1	43.5

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XXXV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN TOBACCO INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$35.34	88.5c	39.9
February.....	35.27	90.8	38.8
March.....	35.18	92.0	38.3
April.....	36.54	94.8	38.5
May.....	38.44	100.7	38.2
June.....	38.27	99.3	38.5
July.....	41.29	97.8	44.2
August.....	37.91	90.2	42.0
September.....	36.87	84.0	43.9
October.....	37.36	86.0	43.4
November.....	35.11	87.1	40.3
December.....	38.22	94.7	40.4
1948—			
January.....	\$37.36	96.7c	38.8
February.....	31.87	96.6	33.0
March.....	37.51	101.4	37.0
April.....	41.75	103.1	40.5
May.....	39.19	104.2	37.6
June.....	41.36	108.1	38.2
July.....	41.25	108.5	38.0
August.....	40.15	95.5	42.0
September.....	37.40	91.1	41.1
October.....	40.34	92.7	43.5
November.....	36.87	98.5	37.4
December.....	39.79	104.1	38.2
1949—			
January.....	\$35.08	105.9c	33.1
February.....	35.95	105.6	34.0
March.....	40.48	109.8	36.9
April.....	37.91	112.1	33.8
May.....	37.91	113.5	33.4
June.....	43.44	113.3	38.3
July.....	42.98	113.6	37.8
August.....	40.59	97.8	41.5
September.....	38.25	93.3	41.0
October.....	38.15	97.5	39.1
November.....	39.14	104.8	37.4
December.....	41.81	109.4	38.2
1950—			
January.....	\$42.78	109.1c	39.2
February.....	40.95	116.5	35.1
March.....	45.60	118.3	38.6
April.....	44.80	118.6	37.8
May.....	44.01	118.0	37.3
June.....	47.55	119.4	39.8

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XXXVI

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN TEXTILES INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$34.98	90.0c	38.9
February.....	35.80	91.4	39.1
March.....	37.36	96.7	38.6
April.....	35.60	96.5	36.9
May.....	35.68	96.3	37.1
June.....	34.92	95.6	36.5
July.....	35.38	96.1	36.8
August.....	36.68	96.5	38.0
September.....	37.06	96.6	38.4
October.....	37.71	97.5	38.7
November.....	40.65	103.2	39.4
December.....	42.07	105.6	39.8
1948—			
January.....	\$41.36	105.6c	39.1
February.....	39.86	105.5	37.8
March.....	42.02	106.0	39.7
April.....	40.84	105.5	38.7
May.....	40.25	105.4	38.2
June.....	39.79	105.7	37.6
July.....	38.78	105.6	36.7
August.....	39.88	108.9	36.6
September.....	40.80	112.0	36.4
October.....	41.44	112.2	36.9
November.....	41.59	112.4	37.0
December.....	41.34	112.3	36.8
1949—			
January.....	\$40.45	112.6c	35.9
February.....	40.31	111.9	36.0
March.....	39.33	111.8	35.2
April.....	37.52	111.5	33.7
May.....	37.11	111.4	33.3
June.....	38.20	111.7	34.2
July.....	38.18	110.6	34.5
August.....	40.75	110.6	36.9
September.....	42.08	111.1	37.9
October.....	43.51	111.8	38.9
November.....	43.37	111.9	38.8
December.....	43.51	111.7	39.0
1950—			
January.....	\$42.62	111.8c	38.1
February.....	43.60	112.9	38.6
March.....	42.95	113.2	37.9
April.....	39.52	112.8	35.0
May.....	40.26	112.8	35.7
June.....	41.68	112.5	37.0

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XXXVII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED PRODUCT INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$28.55	78.4c	36.4
February.....	27.94	77.4	36.1
March.....	28.94	79.7	36.3
April.....	27.67	79.6	34.8
May.....	27.88	79.8	35.0
June.....	26.80	79.3	33.8
July.....	27.58	79.0	34.9
August.....	29.36	80.8	36.3
September.....	29.02	82.0	35.4
October.....	30.22	82.0	36.9
November.....	31.04	82.9	37.4
December.....	32.35	84.2	38.4
1948—			
January.....	\$31.26	84.1c	36.5
February.....	28.01	85.2	32.9
March.....	31.31	84.2	37.2
April.....	30.41	85.1	35.7
May.....	29.52	84.7	34.9
June.....	28.71	84.2	34.1
July.....	28.31	81.9	34.6
August.....	30.23	84.3	35.9
September.....	30.91	85.1	36.3
October.....	30.74	83.8	36.7
November.....	30.11	82.7	36.4
December.....	28.78	84.9	33.9
1949—			
January.....	\$30.80	85.7c	35.9
February.....	29.76	84.8	35.1
March.....	29.84	84.9	35.1
April.....	28.43	84.1	33.8
May.....	28.40	83.5	34.0
June.....	28.69	82.1	34.9
July.....	29.26	82.7	35.4
August.....	30.52	83.3	36.7
September.....	33.44	85.3	39.2
October.....	32.66	83.6	39.1
November.....	32.87	83.4	39.4
December.....	32.59	84.4	38.6
1950—			
January.....	\$32.16	84.2c	38.2
February.....	35.00	90.8	38.5
March.....	33.01	89.9	36.7
April.....	29.74	90.8	32.8
May.....	31.65	90.9	34.8
June.....	31.59	91.8	34.4

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XXXVIII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$30.87	70.2c	44.0
February.....	30.49	71.1	42.9
March.....	31.09	71.3	43.6
April.....	30.55	71.4	42.9
May.....	33.42	72.9	45.8
June.....	33.37	72.5	46.0
July.....	32.18	73.0	44.1
August.....	32.99	73.9	44.6
September.....	34.68	77.7	44.6
October.....	33.50	78.7	42.6
November.....	33.62	78.5	42.8
December.....	34.98	78.6	44.5
1948—			
January.....	\$34.60	79.2c	43.7
February.....	29.59	80.6	36.7
March.....	35.77	79.0	45.3
April.....	35.11	79.5	44.2
May.....	37.43	80.1	46.7
June.....	36.69	81.1	45.3
July.....	34.58	80.5	42.9
August.....	35.28	80.1	44.0
September.....	34.36	80.5	42.7
October.....	34.98	81.7	42.8
November.....	35.46	80.8	43.9
December.....	36.07	81.0	44.6
1949—			
January.....	\$35.79	81.5c	43.8
February.....	33.69	81.1	41.6
March.....	33.91	81.8	41.4
April.....	32.89	81.4	40.4
May.....	34.32	81.3	42.2
June.....	34.99	81.9	42.7
July.....	33.18	83.1	39.9
August.....	33.88	83.2	40.7
September.....	34.67	83.2	41.7
October.....	35.47	82.9	42.8
November.....	36.08	83.2	43.4
December.....	35.48	83.7	42.4
1950—			
January.....	\$34.61	82.5c	41.9
February.....	35.82	88.6	40.4
March.....	35.99	88.3	40.8
April.....	34.87	87.6	39.8
May.....	36.84	88.4	41.6
June.....	37.36	88.7	42.1

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XXXIX

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN H.H. FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND BEDSPRINGS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$32.51	81.3c	40.0
February.....	32.95	81.6	40.4
March.....	32.57	82.6	39.4
April.....	31.95	82.6	38.7
May.....	33.04	82.6	40.0
June.....	33.94	82.7	41.0
July.....	34.01	83.0	41.0
August.....	34.26	83.7	40.9
September.....	34.64	85.2	40.7
October.....	36.14	86.8	41.6
November.....	36.68	87.9	41.7
December.....	37.85	89.0	42.5
1948—			
January.....	\$37.33	89.7c	41.6
February.....	35.55	89.8	39.6
March.....	37.29	90.0	41.4
April.....	36.32	90.0	41.4
May.....	35.36	89.8	39.4
June.....	33.79	89.8	37.6
July.....	33.62	89.1	37.7
August.....	36.29	90.8	40.0
September.....	35.85	91.0	39.0
October.....	37.64	92.2	40.8
November.....	35.38	92.9	38.1
December.....	36.96	92.3	40.0
1949—			
January.....	\$35.04	92.5c	37.9
February.....	35.23	92.4	38.1
March.....	35.23	93.2	37.8
April.....	33.90	92.5	36.7
May.....	33.12	93.7	35.6
June.....	33.12	93.4	35.4
July.....	34.56	92.5	37.4
August.....	37.88	93.0	40.7
September.....	39.03	93.6	41.7
October.....	40.47	94.0	43.0
November.....	40.44	94.7	42.7
December.....	41.67	95.6	43.6
1950—			
January.....	\$41.66	96.8c	43.0
February.....	41.14	97.3	42.3
March.....	41.10	96.9	42.4
April.....	39.48	96.8	40.7
May.....	40.67	96.8	42.0
June.....	41.04	97.3	42.2

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XL

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN PAPER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$50.50	112.8c	44.8
February.....	51.20	113.1	45.3
March.....	53.60	117.5	45.6
April.....	55.40	120.6	45.9
May.....	54.52	121.0	45.0
June.....	53.96	121.0	44.6
July.....	55.01	122.0	45.1
August.....	56.24	124.8	45.1
September.....	57.21	127.6	44.8
October.....	56.85	127.8	44.5
November.....	56.58	127.5	44.4
December.....	56.69	127.9	44.3
1948—			
January.....	\$57.51	129.7c	44.3
February.....	57.98	132.5	43.8
March.....	58.16	132.3	44.0
April.....	56.96	130.0	43.8
May.....	60.94	134.7	45.2
June.....	60.50	133.7	45.3
July.....	62.35	135.3	46.1
August.....	62.88	138.3	45.5
September.....	63.55	140.8	45.1
October.....	64.14	141.0	45.5
November.....	66.43	144.0	46.1
December.....	65.69	143.9	45.7
1949—			
January.....	\$65.71	146.3c	44.9
February.....	65.17	145.3	44.9
March.....	64.56	146.1	44.2
April.....	65.73	145.9	45.1
May.....	64.08	144.7	44.3
June.....	63.36	144.5	43.9
July.....	61.46	138.5	44.4
August.....	61.54	138.3	44.5
September.....	61.13	140.9	43.4
October.....	61.97	136.2	45.5
November.....	60.34	138.4	43.6
December.....	62.40	140.1	44.5
1950—			
January.....	\$62.29	138.9c	44.8
February.....	62.43	142.4	43.9
March.....	62.36	142.6	43.7
April.....	60.88	143.4	42.5
May.....	61.67	141.0	43.7
June.....	62.12	142.2	43.7

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XLI

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$33.59	81.6c	41.2
February.....	33.89	82.0	41.3
March.....	33.64	83.1	40.5
April.....	33.41	83.0	40.3
May.....	35.05	84.0	41.7
June.....	35.39	84.2	42.0
July.....	35.19	84.5	41.7
August.....	35.71	85.6	41.7
September.....	36.26	87.3	41.5
October.....	37.26	88.6	42.0
November.....	37.35	89.3	41.8
December.....	38.72	90.4	42.9
1948—			
January.....	\$38.11	91.0c	41.9
February.....	34.93	91.5	38.2
March.....	38.30	91.1	42.0
April.....	37.74	91.3	41.3
May.....	37.71	91.6	41.2
June.....	37.08	92.2	40.2
July.....	36.98	92.6	39.9
August.....	38.85	93.6	41.5
September.....	38.45	94.1	40.9
October.....	39.57	95.1	41.6
November.....	38.52	95.3	40.4
December.....	39.59	95.4	41.5
1949—			
January.....	\$38.25	95.5c	40.0
February.....	38.28	95.8	40.0
March.....	38.15	96.4	39.6
April.....	36.75	95.8	38.4
May.....	36.55	95.9	38.1
June.....	36.91	96.2	38.4
July.....	35.48	91.2	38.9
August.....	37.28	91.4	40.8
September.....	38.29	91.8	41.7
October.....	39.12	91.8	42.6
November.....	39.17	91.7	42.7
December.....	39.55	92.7	42.7
1950—			
January.....	\$38.97	92.5c	42.1
February.....	39.59	95.9	41.3
March.....	39.57	95.6	41.4
April.....	38.37	95.3	40.3
May.....	40.30	96.0	42.0
June.....	40.53	96.1	42.2

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XLII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN NON-DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$35.23	89.6c	39.3
February.....	35.88	91.2	39.4
March.....	37.15	95.6	38.9
April.....	36.01	96.0	37.5
May.....	36.21	96.2	37.6
June.....	35.69	95.7	37.3
July.....	36.48	96.1	38.0
August.....	37.15	95.4	38.9
September.....	37.39	94.5	39.5
October.....	37.90	95.5	39.7
November.....	39.84	100.1	39.8
December.....	41.52	103.5	40.1
1948—			
January.....	\$40.84	103.8c	39.3
February.....	38.97	104.2	37.4
March.....	41.36	104.7	39.5
April.....	40.93	104.6	39.1
May.....	40.47	105.1	38.5
June.....	40.22	105.5	38.1
July.....	39.52	105.5	37.5
August.....	40.24	106.3	37.8
September.....	40.59	107.8	37.7
October.....	41.49	108.1	38.4
November.....	41.26	109.7	37.6
December.....	41.52	110.8	37.5
1949—			
January.....	\$40.31	111.1c	36.3
February.....	40.28	110.6	36.4
March.....	40.02	111.0	36.1
April.....	38.34	110.9	34.6
May.....	37.97	111.2	34.2
June.....	39.45	111.2	35.5
July.....	38.93	108.9	35.7
August.....	40.67	107.2	38.0
September.....	41.58	107.1	38.8
October.....	42.67	108.3	39.4
November.....	42.69	109.3	39.0
December.....	43.07	109.8	39.2
1950—			
January.....	\$42.50	109.9c	38.7
February.....	43.17	111.9	38.6
March.....	42.92	112.4	38.2
April.....	40.27	112.8	35.7
May.....	40.93	112.3	36.4
June.....	42.35	112.3	37.7

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XLIII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN BAKERY PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$32.10	79.0c	40.6
February.....	32.09	79.3	40.5
March.....	32.08	79.7	40.2
April.....	33.34	81.3	41.4
May.....	33.29	80.2	41.5
June.....	34.74	80.9	42.9
July.....	34.09	82.3	41.4
August.....	34.58	83.1	41.6
September.....	33.81	82.3	41.1
October.....	33.64	82.7	40.7
November.....	33.81	83.1	40.7
December.....	34.41	84.9	40.5
1948—			
January.....	\$33.81	83.2c	40.5
February.....	33.65	83.7	40.2
March.....	33.64	84.6	41.0
April.....	34.86	85.3	40.8
May.....	36.00	86.5	41.6
June.....	37.15	87.7	42.4
July.....	37.60	88.3	42.6
August.....	36.97	89.6	41.2
September.....	36.56	88.2	41.5
October.....	36.41	89.0	40.9
November.....	36.69	89.6	40.9
December.....	37.28	90.1	41.4
1949—			
January.....	\$35.81	90.9c	39.4
February.....	35.31	91.0	38.8
March.....	35.61	90.9	39.2
April.....	35.89	91.1	39.4
May.....	37.78	89.2	42.4
June.....	39.03	91.4	42.7
July.....	39.52	92.1	42.9
August.....	39.02	91.5	42.6
September.....	38.85	91.2	42.6
October.....	38.55	89.7	43.0
November.....	37.23	89.4	41.7
December.....	37.85	88.9	42.6
1950—			
January.....	\$37.72	93.3c	40.4
February.....	38.41	94.4	40.7
March.....	38.42	95.3	40.3
April.....	39.14	95.3	41.1
May.....	40.23	96.2	41.8
June.....	39.05	94.9	41.1

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XLIV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$33.42	72.7c	46.0
February.....	32.00	72.1	44.4
March.....	33.32	72.7	45.8
April.....	33.79	73.3	46.1
May.....	32.82	72.8	45.1
June.....	33.29	73.0	45.6
July.....	33.36	73.3	45.4
August.....	35.33	75.0	47.1
September.....	36.78	75.4	48.7
October.....	35.33	76.1	46.5
November.....	34.45	75.0	45.9
December.....	34.93	75.2	46.5
1948—			
January.....	\$36.60	75.3c	45.8
February.....	34.74	77.3	44.9
March.....	36.38	76.4	47.6
April.....	35.32	76.6	46.4
May.....	37.19	75.4	49.3
June.....	37.75	75.6	49.9
July.....	38.05	75.4	50.5
August.....	35.97	74.5	48.4
September.....	36.42	76.6	47.5
October.....	36.15	76.4	47.3
November.....	36.55	76.7	47.4
December.....			
1949—			
January.....	\$36.57	77.9c	47.0
February.....	36.33	77.4	46.9
March.....	36.76	77.6	47.3
April.....	37.19	77.7	47.8
May.....	38.49	78.9	48.8
June.....	38.81	76.3	50.9
July.....	38.56	76.4	50.5
August.....	38.32	76.3	50.2
September.....	37.50	76.6	48.9
October.....	37.59	77.5	48.5
November.....	36.22	76.6	47.3
December.....	36.43	76.8	47.5
1950—			
January.....	\$37.37	78.5c	47.6
February.....	37.49	81.7	45.9
March.....	37.92	82.9	45.7
April.....	38.58	83.1	46.4
May.....	40.73	83.9	48.5
June.....	39.74	83.4	47.6

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XLV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN CIGARETTE INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$44.24	106.2c	41.6
February.....	43.19	105.5	40.9
March.....	41.30	105.0	39.3
April.....	41.92	106.5	39.4
May.....	43.80	108.9	40.2
June.....	42.53	108.2	39.3
July.....	46.37	106.0	43.8
August.....	46.15	106.9	43.2
September.....	46.72	107.2	43.6
October.....	46.61	107.1	43.5
November.....	44.71	106.9	41.8
December.....	47.19	112.4	42.0
1948—			
January.....	\$44.16	113.5c	38.9
February.....	35.51	112.4	31.6
March.....	42.74	112.4	38.0
April.....	45.81	111.5	41.1
May.....	43.23	113.0	38.2
June.....	44.81	116.8	38.4
July.....	45.43	117.9	41.9
August.....	49.01	117.0	41.9
September.....	43.35	116.8	37.1
October.....	47.02	115.4	40.7
November.....	44.43	119.9	37.1
December.....	46.86	121.3	38.6
1949—			
January.....	\$41.51	122.6c	33.8
February.....	41.39	122.4	33.8
March.....	44.81	121.4	36.9
April.....	41.20	122.4	33.7
May.....	41.28	122.6	33.7
June.....	47.47	122.3	38.8
July.....	47.50	122.3	38.9
August.....	51.08	124.2	41.1
September.....	48.27	122.7	39.3
October.....	46.25	123.2	37.5
November.....	47.99	122.7	39.1
December.....	48.32	127.3	38.0
1950—			
January.....	\$49.93	127.5c	39.2
February.....	45.99	128.3	35.8
March.....	49.61	127.5	38.9
April.....	47.60	127.6	37.3
May.....	47.62	127.6	37.3
June.....	51.59	128.4	40.2

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XLVI

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN STEMMING AND REDRYING PLANTS
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$29.68	75.3c	39.4
February.....	29.42	77.5	38.0
March.....	30.77	79.8	38.5
April.....	31.19	82.0	38.0
May.....	31.82	87.1	36.5
June.....	33.50	86.7	38.6
July.....	33.94	86.6	39.2
August.....	31.19	76.6	40.7
September.....	31.44	71.2	44.1
October.....	31.82	73.3	43.4
November.....	29.14	73.2	39.8
December.....	31.28	79.6	39.3
1948—			
January.....	\$32.03	80.7c	39.7
February.....	28.11	82.3	34.2
March.....	31.69	87.8	36.1
April.....	37.25	92.1	40.4
May.....	34.97	92.7	37.7
June.....	38.03	96.4	39.5
July.....	37.03	95.6	38.7
August.....	33.91	79.2	42.8
September.....	35.91	75.8	44.5
October.....	35.91	77.7	46.2
November.....	30.22	79.1	38.2
December.....	32.94	85.8	38.4
1949—			
January.....	\$28.42	87.4c	32.5
February.....	30.16	86.8	34.8
March.....	34.81	93.5	37.2
April.....	34.27	97.6	35.1
May.....	34.08	100.3	34.0
June.....	37.65	99.9	37.7
July.....	37.31	100.0	36.3
August.....	34.02	80.2	42.4
September.....	32.62	77.2	42.2
October.....	32.06	79.1	40.5
November.....	30.40	85.1	35.7
December.....	34.83	90.3	38.6
1950—			
January.....	\$35.28	89.6c	39.4
February.....	34.63	100.2	34.6
March.....	39.62	103.1	38.4
April.....	39.87	103.9	38.4
May.....	38.51	102.0	37.8
June.....	40.86	103.4	39.5

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XLVII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN THE YARN AND THREAD INDUSTRY
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....			
February.....			
March.....			
April.....			
May.....			
June.....			
July.....			
August.....			
September.....			
October.....			
November.....			
December.....			
1948—			
January.....			
February.....			
March.....			
April.....			
May.....			
June.....			
July.....			
August.....			
September.....			
October.....			
November.....			
December.....			
1949—			
January.....			
February.....			
March.....			
April.....			
May.....			
June.....	\$35.64	102.4c	34.8
July.....	35.65	102.1	34.9
August.....	36.80	102.0	36.1
September.....	37.74	101.8	37.1
October.....	38.60	101.8	37.9
November.....	38.89	102.0	38.1
December.....	39.59	102.3	38.7
1950—			
January.....	\$39.34	102.3c	38.5
February.....	39.66	102.3	38.4
March.....	37.35	102.0	36.6
April.....	34.43	101.3	34.0
May.....	35.26	101.9	34.6
June.....	37.99	101.6	37.4

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XLVIII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN THE BROADWOVEN FABRIC INDUSTRY
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....			
February.....			
March.....			
April.....			
May.....			
June.....			
July.....			
August.....			
September.....			
October.....			
November.....			
December.....			
1948—			
January.....			
February.....			
March.....			
April.....			
May.....			
June.....			
July.....			
August.....			
September.....			
October.....			
November.....			
December.....			
1949—			
January.....			
February.....			
March.....			
April.....			
May.....			
June.....	\$39.51	115.2c	34.3
July.....	38.99	115.1	33.9
August.....	43.50	116.0	37.5
September.....	45.19	116.7	38.7
October.....	46.96	117.9	39.8
November.....	46.68	117.7	39.7
December.....	46.92	117.3	40.0
1950—			
January.....	\$45.84	117.4c	39.0
February.....	47.14	117.6	40.1
March.....	46.86	117.7	39.8
April.....	43.34	116.9	37.1
May.....	44.19	116.5	37.9
June.....	44.42	116.6	38.0

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE XLIX

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN KNITTING INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$34.72	94.5c	36.7
February.....	34.69	94.3	36.8
March.....	35.60	97.6	36.5
April.....	32.97	96.9	34.0
May.....	33.24	97.0	34.2
June.....	32.46	95.6	34.0
July.....	33.64	96.5	34.9
August.....	34.97	96.4	35.3
September.....	36.89	97.4	37.2
October.....	39.06	99.1	38.1
November.....	39.88	102.6	37.9
December.....	39.88	105.1	37.9
1948—			
January.....	\$39.19	105.8c	37.1
February.....	37.02	104.6	35.0
March.....	39.65	106.1	37.4
April.....	37.94	105.7	35.9
May.....	37.37	106.5	35.1
June.....	37.37	107.2	35.9
July.....	37.35	106.3	35.1
August.....	39.03	110.1	35.4
September.....	39.86	113.5	35.1
October.....	41.33	114.0	36.2
November.....	41.01	114.4	35.8
December.....	39.44	114.7	34.4
1949—			
January.....	\$39.99	115.8c	34.5
February.....	30.13	113.5	34.5
March.....	38.83	113.4	34.2
April.....	38.25	113.9	33.6
May.....	37.58	113.6	33.1
June.....	38.09	113.4	33.6
July.....	38.99	112.0	34.8
August.....	39.70	110.0	36.1
September.....	41.07	111.4	36.9
October.....	42.68	111.8	38.2
November.....	42.17	112.1	37.6
December.....	41.77	112.1	37.3
1950—			
January.....	\$40.63	113.0c	36.0
February.....	41.72	115.4	36.2
March.....	42.12	117.4	35.9
April.....	38.07	118.4	32.1
May.....	38.52	118.4	32.5
June.....	40.68	117.6	34.6

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE L

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN FULL FASHIONED HOSIERY INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$40.74	109.3c	37.3
February.....	40.18	108.7	37.0
March.....	41.38	111.8	37.0
April.....	37.32	110.7	37.7
May.....	37.78	110.3	34.2
June.....	36.77	108.7	33.8
July.....	39.20	110.0	35.6
August.....	40.37	109.8	36.8
September.....	41.93	111.7	37.5
October.....	42.83	114.5	37.4
November.....	46.57	118.7	39.2
December.....	47.00	121.2	38.8
1948—			
January.....	\$45.42	121.8c	37.3
February.....	43.25	120.7	35.8
March.....	47.31	122.0	38.8
April.....	44.61	121.9	36.6
May.....	46.26	122.4	37.0
June.....	45.28	122.7	36.9
July.....	44.49	123.3	36.1
August.....	46.90	125.4	37.4
September.....	49.21	129.8	37.9
October.....	50.49	129.8	38.9
November.....	50.96	130.6	39.0
December.....	48.42	130.2	37.2
1949—			
January.....	\$49.33	132.6c	37.2
February.....	48.20	130.0	37.1
March.....	47.64	129.1	36.9
April.....	46.73	129.7	36.0
May.....	46.96	133.3	35.2
June.....	35.72	133.5	34.2
July.....	48.01	132.9	36.1
August.....	48.97	131.6	37.2
September.....	41.08	133.8	38.2
October.....	53.23	133.9	39.7
November.....	52.77	134.4	39.3
December.....	51.40	135.7	37.9
1950—			
January.....	\$49.57	135.7c	36.5
February.....	49.36	136.9	36.1
March.....	52.33	137.6	38.0
April.....	47.47	138.6	34.3
May.....	48.37	138.1	35.0
June.....	50.42	137.5	36.7

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE LI

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN SEAMLESS HOSIERY INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$30.50	84.6c	36.0
February.....	30.29	84.5	35.9
March.....	30.66	86.6	35.4
April.....	29.03	87.2	33.3
May.....	28.33	86.5	32.7
June.....	27.93	85.9	32.5
July.....	28.61	86.6	33.0
August.....	30.07	86.4	34.8
September.....	30.18	86.5	34.9
October.....	31.41	87.7	35.8
November.....	32.27	89.3	36.1
December.....	33.48	92.3	36.3
1948—			
January.....	\$33.24	92.5c	35.7
February.....	31.99	93.3	34.3
March.....	33.09	93.4	35.4
April.....	31.48	92.8	33.9
May.....	29.71	93.1	31.9
June.....	29.16	93.1	31.3
July.....	29.23	89.2	32.8
August.....	30.27	94.1	32.2
September.....	29.50	95.2	31.0
October.....	31.04	96.1	32.3
November.....	30.96	96.2	32.2
December.....	30.68	96.8	31.7
1949—			
January.....	\$30.85	96.7c	31.9
February.....	31.15	95.5	32.6
March.....	30.43	95.2	32.0
April.....	30.67	95.4	32.1
May.....	29.68	93.5	31.7
June.....	30.59	93.0	32.9
July.....	30.90	91.5	33.8
August.....	32.14	91.5	35.1
September.....	32.86	92.4	35.6
October.....	35.32	93.8	37.7
November.....	35.33	94.6	37.4
December.....	34.80	93.8	37.1
1950—			
January.....	\$33.76	95.1c	35.5
February.....	35.63	99.1	36.0
March.....	33.72	100.0	33.7
April.....	30.80	100.7	30.6
May.....	29.98	99.7	30.1
June.....	32.80	99.7	32.9

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE LII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN FURNITURE AND FINISHED LUMBER INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$32.73	81.2c	40.3
February.....	32.99	81.3	40.6
March.....	32.53	82.1	39.6
April.....	32.02	82.1	39.0
May.....	33.23	82.1	40.5
June.....	34.11	82.5	41.3
July.....	34.25	82.6	41.5
August.....	34.46	83.5	41.3
September.....	34.63	84.9	40.8
October.....	36.13	86.5	41.8
November.....	36.53	87.5	41.8
December.....	37.81	88.6	42.7
1948—			
January.....	\$37.32	89.6c	41.7
February.....	35.28	89.7	39.4
March.....	37.19	89.6	41.5
April.....	36.34	89.5	40.6
May.....	35.29	89.1	39.6
June.....	34.06	89.3	38.1
July.....	33.97	88.5	38.4
August.....	36.33	90.0	40.4
September.....	36.13	90.4	40.0
October.....	37.64	91.7	41.0
November.....	35.64	92.2	38.6
December.....	37.04	92.0	40.3
1949—			
January.....	\$35.04	91.6c	38.2
February.....	35.24	91.4	38.6
March.....	35.27	92.0	38.3
April.....	33.78	91.4	37.0
May.....	33.23	93.3	35.6
June.....	33.40	93.6	35.7
July.....	34.58	92.7	37.3
August.....	37.96	93.0	40.8
September.....	39.18	93.6	41.9
October.....	40.45	94.0	43.0
November.....	40.47	94.7	42.7
December.....	41.65	95.5	43.6
1950—			
January.....	\$41.67	96.7c	43.1
February.....	41.19	97.2	42.4
March.....	41.14	96.9	42.5
April.....	39.49	96.7	40.8
May.....	40.73	96.7	42.1
June.....	41.04	97.1	42.5

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE LIII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN PULP, PAPER AND PAPER BOARD INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$53.71	118.6c	45.3
February.....	54.57	118.5	46.0
March.....	57.42	123.6	46.5
April.....	59.53	126.7	47.0
May.....	58.15	126.4	46.0
June.....	57.59	126.2	45.6
July.....	58.37	127.2	45.9
August.....	59.83	130.9	45.7
September.....	60.50	133.6	45.3
October.....	60.81	134.9	45.1
November.....	60.31	134.5	44.8
December.....	59.89	134.2	44.6
1948—			
January.....	\$60.89	135.7c	44.9
February.....	62.25	138.8	44.9
March.....	62.11	139.3	44.6
April.....	60.86	136.1	44.7
May.....	65.32	140.6	46.4
June.....	64.77	139.4	46.5
July.....	66.54	141.0	47.2
August.....	66.92	144.7	46.3
September.....	68.29	146.5	46.6
October.....	68.33	148.2	46.1
November.....	71.12	151.9	46.8
December.....	70.36	151.2	46.5
1949—			
January.....	\$70.33	153.7c	45.8
February.....	69.87	153.2	45.6
March.....	69.19	154.1	44.9
April.....	70.50	153.5	45.9
May.....	69.55	153.5	45.3
June.....	68.94	153.3	45.0
July.....	69.55	151.3	46.0
August.....	70.99	153.8	46.1
September.....	70.08	158.6	44.2
October.....	70.24	153.0	45.9
November.....	67.68	153.8	44.0
December.....	70.01	154.5	45.3
1950—			
January.....	\$70.35	152.2c	46.2
February.....	70.00	155.8	44.9
March.....	69.51	155.8	44.6
April.....	71.94	157.0	45.8
May.....	71.76	154.9	46.3
June.....	71.61	158.8	45.1

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE LIV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$44.05	111.9c	39.4
February.....	44.92	113.7	39.5
March.....	45.28	115.9	39.1
April.....	46.19	116.8	39.6
May.....	47.23	116.3	40.6
June.....	46.17	116.6	39.6
July.....	46.07	115.3	40.0
August.....	46.80	118.5	39.5
September.....	47.57	119.6	39.8
October.....	47.69	120.7	39.5
November.....	48.29	122.7	39.4
December.....	52.79	127.0	41.6
1948—			
January.....	\$49.97	126.5c	39.5
February.....	49.73	127.8	38.9
March.....	51.63	128.5	40.2
April.....	52.62	131.3	40.1
May.....	43.70	131.8	40.7
June.....	52.40	132.9	39.4
July.....	51.74	130.7	39.6
August.....	50.56	130.3	38.8
September.....	53.22	132.7	40.1
October.....	52.93	132.3	40.0
November.....	52.60	137.2	38.3
December.....	56.14	141.0	39.8
1949—			
January.....	\$53.14	137.5c	38.6
February.....	55.65	141.5	39.3
March.....	55.47	141.3	39.4
April.....	56.27	142.3	39.5
May.....	56.45	142.6	39.6
June.....	55.25	143.2	38.6
July.....	54.32	142.4	38.2
August.....	53.86	141.1	38.2
September.....	55.68	143.0	38.9
October.....	56.96	143.5	39.7
November.....	56.01	143.6	39.0
December.....	59.82	148.4	40.3
1950—			
January.....	\$56.82	148.6c	38.2
February.....	57.89	148.3	39.0
March.....	57.73	149.9	38.5
April.....	58.41	152.6	38.3
May.....	59.82	152.2	39.3
June.....	57.67	151.3	38.1

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE LV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN CHEMICALS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$34.54	84.2c	41.0
February.....	34.04	85.2	39.9
March.....	34.51	85.8	40.2
April.....	33.99	90.0	37.8
May.....	36.23	89.2	40.6
June.....	36.48	90.3	40.4
July.....	37.11	92.2	40.2
August.....	36.28	91.8	39.5
September.....	37.16	91.7	40.5
October.....	36.79	90.0	40.9
November.....	36.77	88.8	41.4
December.....	39.57	95.7	41.3
1948—			
January.....	\$39.62	96.8c	40.9
February.....	36.79	98.0	37.5
March.....	39.61	96.6	41.0
April.....	39.60	97.8	40.5
May.....	40.52	100.6	40.3
June.....	41.18	103.1	39.9
July.....	41.48	104.3	39.8
August.....	41.60	104.0	40.0
September.....	41.31	99.9	41.3
October.....	41.28	99.1	41.6
November.....	40.50	98.0	41.3
December.....	43.67	105.0	41.6
1949—			
January.....	\$43.16	104.9c	41.1
February.....	43.39	105.5	41.1
March.....	43.66	105.1	41.6
April.....	43.01	104.6	41.1
May.....	43.79	110.1	39.8
June.....	44.76	113.3	39.5
July.....	44.11	111.6	39.5
August.....	43.80	110.3	39.7
September.....	43.34	108.7	39.9
October.....	42.93	102.2	42.0
November.....	42.80	102.0	42.0
December.....	42.16	101.9	41.0
1950—			
January.....	\$43.11	102.8c	41.9
February.....	41.92	105.6	39.7
March.....	41.48	107.2	38.7
April.....	45.87	122.3	37.5
May.....	44.51	113.4	39.2
June.....	45.44	117.1	38.8

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE LVI

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN STONE, CLAY AND GLASS INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$32.31	79.7c	40.6
February.....	32.67	80.5	40.6
March.....	32.28	81.8	39.5
April.....	31.56	82.5	38.3
May.....	32.95	83.1	39.7
June.....	33.73	83.9	40.2
July.....	32.68	84.2	38.8
August.....	33.19	83.7	40.6
September.....	33.99	83.8	40.6
October.....	34.45	84.9	40.6
November.....	34.62	85.5	40.5
December.....	35.90	85.8	41.8
1948—			
January.....	\$34.01	84.5c	40.2
February.....	28.54	85.5	33.4
March.....	34.59	85.6	40.4
April.....	34.26	87.1	39.3
May.....	35.23	87.3	40.4
June.....	36.08	88.0	41.0
July.....	35.18	88.6	39.7
August.....	37.62	90.5	41.5
September.....	34.36	93.0	42.3
October.....	39.38	93.0	42.3
November.....	39.34	92.9	42.3
December.....	40.25	92.8	43.4
1949—			
January.....	\$37.69	91.5c	41.2
February.....	37.12	92.3	40.2
March.....	36.26	90.1	40.3
April.....	34.60	89.7	38.6
May.....	34.39	87.7	39.2
June.....	34.81	87.6	39.7
July.....	33.88	89.0	38.1
August.....	35.67	88.4	40.3
September.....	36.56	87.8	41.6
October.....	37.05	89.5	41.4
November.....	37.43	89.8	41.7
December.....	37.16	89.8	41.4
1950—			
January.....	\$35.11	89.2c	39.4
February.....	37.25	92.6	40.2
March.....	36.92	93.4	39.5
April.....	37.51	93.4	40.2
May.....	39.25	93.9	41.8
June.....	39.79	93.9	42.4

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE LVII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL) INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$42.50	95.6c	44.4
February.....	42.47	95.8	44.3
March.....	41.59	98.3	42.3
April.....	43.53	100.6	43.3
May.....	44.27	101.6	43.8
June.....	44.31	100.7	44.0
July.....	43.07	100.8	42.8
August.....	43.68	101.5	43.1
September.....	43.53	101.8	42.7
October.....	43.96	101.8	43.2
November.....	44.54	103.0	43.3
December.....	46.24	104.2	44.4
1948—			
January.....	\$46.35	105.4c	44.0
February.....	42.86	105.6	40.6
March.....	46.42	106.3	43.7
April.....	46.41	106.0	43.8
May.....	46.17	106.9	43.2
June.....	45.75	106.1	43.1
July.....	40.55	112.0	44.2
August.....	47.37	107.5	44.1
September.....	46.73	108.2	43.2
October.....	47.07	108.6	43.4
November.....	47.12	108.9	43.3
December.....	47.43	109.1	43.5
1949—			
January.....	\$47.00	110.1c	42.7
February.....	47.30	110.0	43.0
March.....	46.74	110.3	42.4
April.....	45.92	110.0	41.8
May.....	44.99	110.3	40.8
June.....	44.94	111.5	40.3
July.....	44.35	112.3	39.5
August.....	45.49	112.2	40.6
September.....	46.16	113.8	40.6
October.....	47.00	112.6	41.8
November.....	45.80	113.6	40.3
December.....	47.85	114.2	41.9
1950—			
January.....	\$47.83	113.5c	42.1
February.....	49.86	116.3	42.9
March.....	47.92	113.9	42.1
April.....	46.50	113.3	41.3
May.....	51.36	116.7	44.0
June.....	48.38	114.7	42.2

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

TABLE LVIII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING
IN NORTH CAROLINA¹

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$31.93	75.2c	42.4
February.....	31.15	74.9	41.6
March.....	31.50	75.2	41.9
April.....	32.03	75.9	42.2
May.....	35.48	79.9	44.4
June.....	34.88	80.8	43.2
July.....	34.23	79.9	42.8
August.....	32.87	80.5	40.8
September.....	36.16	81.2	44.5
October.....	35.91	81.6	44.0
November.....	33.27	80.2	41.5
December.....	34.59	81.6	42.4
1948—			
January.....	\$31.79	80.2c	39.6
February.....	26.73	81.3	32.9
March.....	37.67	83.3	45.2
April.....	37.33	85.7	43.5
May.....	36.04	84.4	42.7
June.....	37.04	82.8	44.7
July.....	37.31	85.9	43.4
August.....	39.49	85.3	46.3
September.....	34.20	84.2	40.6
October.....	36.83	84.8	43.4
November.....	35.40	83.4	42.5
December.....	36.76	85.5	43.0
1949—			
January.....	\$35.26	84.9c	41.5
February.....	33.98	84.2	40.4
March.....	36.69	85.9	42.7
April.....	37.82	87.2	43.4
May.....	38.97	89.9	43.3
June.....	37.72	89.8	42.0
July.....	38.32	89.0	43.0
August.....	41.45	94.8	43.2
September.....	40.34	93.9	43.0
October.....	40.30	92.2	43.2
November.....	39.22	91.5	42.9
December.....	39.83	94.3	42.2
1950—			
January.....	\$39.80	94.7c	42.0
February.....	40.95	98.0	41.8
March.....	42.63	100.7	42.3
April.....	42.58	100.4	42.4
May.....	44.55	99.1	44.9
June.....	45.76	100.8	45.4

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

¹ Hours and earnings through April, 1950 represent unweighted averages; subsequent months show weighted averages.

TABLE LIX

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA¹

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$39.64	95.1c	41.7
February.....	39.58	95.8	41.3
March.....	39.79	96.2	41.4
April.....	42.80	98.9	43.3
May.....	42.89	99.3	43.2
June.....	41.63	98.0	42.5
July.....	40.92	101.7	40.2
August.....	41.52	101.4	41.0
September.....	41.93	101.8	41.2
October.....	42.58	102.8	41.4
November.....	42.59	102.1	41.7
December.....	42.23	102.6	41.2
1948—			
January.....	\$42.13	102.9c	40.9
February.....	42.39	103.0	41.1
March.....	44.52	106.4	41.8
April.....	44.45	106.9	41.6
May.....	44.99	108.2	41.6
June.....	46.61	108.8	42.8
July.....	46.50	108.3	42.9
August.....	45.97	108.4	42.4
September.....	45.56	107.8	42.3
October.....	45.32	107.5	42.2
November.....	46.16	109.7	42.1
December.....			
1949—			
January.....	\$45.71	109.8c	41.6
February.....	48.45	117.1	41.4
March.....	47.98	116.3	41.3
April.....	47.71	116.9	40.8
May.....	48.36	118.1	41.0
June.....	48.28	120.0	40.2
July.....	48.31	118.0	40.9
August.....	48.76	118.0	41.3
September.....	49.50	119.2	41.5
October.....	48.42	118.8	40.5
November.....	48.66	117.7	41.3
December.....	48.43	117.8	41.1
1950—			
January.....	\$49.00	122.0c	40.2
February.....	49.19	121.9	40.4
March.....	49.17	122.6	40.1
April.....	49.83	122.8	40.6
May.....		NOT AVAILABLE	
June.....		NOT AVAILABLE	

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

¹ Hours and earnings through April, 1950 represent unweighted averages; subsequent months show weighted averages.

TABLE LX

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN INSURANCE AND BROKERAGE INDUSTRIES
IN NORTH CAROLINA¹

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$47.13		
February.....	46.43		
March.....	46.39		
April.....	44.69		
May.....	45.32		
June.....	49.52		
July.....	46.63		
August.....	49.05		
September.....	48.45		
October.....	49.43		
November.....	49.21		
December.....	48.71		
1948—			
January.....	\$48.59		
February.....	48.63		
March.....	51.09		
April.....	51.17		
May.....	51.63		
June.....	51.00		
July.....	48.17		
August.....	54.81		
September.....	52.13		
October.....	53.21		
November.....	54.62		
December.....	54.09		
1949—			
January.....	\$53.81		
February.....	52.85		
March.....	53.33		
April.....	52.16		
May.....	51.83		
June.....	52.37		
July.....	52.31		
August.....	51.28		
September.....	52.63		
October.....	58.02		
November.....	57.22		
December.....	55.51		
1950—			
January.....	\$55.78		
February.....	53.40		
March.....	52.41		
April.....	53.41		
May.....	57.81		
June.....	56.43		

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

¹ Hours and earnings through April, 1950 represent unweighted averages; subsequent months show weighted averages.

TABLE LXI

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN WHOLESALE TRADE
IN NORTH CAROLINA¹

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$43.53	97.3c	44.7
February.....	43.15	96.8	44.6
March.....	42.36	95.4	44.4
April.....	42.93	97.0	44.2
May.....	42.35	95.7	44.3
June.....	43.90	97.7	44.9
July.....	43.29	94.8	45.7
August.....	43.44	96.0	45.3
September.....	45.26	100.3	45.1
October.....	45.98	102.4	44.9
November.....	47.35	105.5	44.9
December.....	46.99	103.9	45.2
1948—			
January.....	\$47.28	105.8c	44.7
February.....	47.31	106.9	44.3
March.....	46.72	104.1	44.9
April.....	47.36	104.4	45.0
May.....	49.22	108.4	45.4
June.....	48.52	108.3	44.8
July.....	48.81	109.4	44.6
August.....	50.43	109.3	46.1
September.....	49.89	110.3	45.2
October.....	49.77	109.7	45.4
November.....	50.16	110.6	45.3
December.....	49.75	109.5	45.4
1949—			
January.....	\$49.77	111.1c	44.8
February.....	49.49	112.0	44.2
March.....	48.98	111.1	44.1
April.....	49.81	112.3	44.3
May.....	49.71	113.4	43.9
June.....	49.42	112.1	44.1
July.....	50.85	115.1	44.2
August.....	51.51	115.5	44.6
September.....	52.17	117.1	44.4
October.....	51.62	116.9	44.2
November.....	52.27	117.1	44.6
December.....	51.96	117.1	44.4
1950—			
January.....	\$52.50	118.5c	44.3
February.....	52.02	122.0	42.6
March.....	52.45	120.5	43.5
April.....	52.79	122.8	43.0
May.....	52.63	120.2	43.8
June.....	52.95	121.0	43.8

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

¹ Hours and earnings through April, 1950 represent unweighted averages; subsequent months show weighted averages.

TABLE LXII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN RETAIL TRADE
IN NORTH CAROLINA¹

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$23.41	64.7c	36.2
February.....	23.49	65.1	36.1
March.....	23.91	65.9	36.3
April.....	24.13	67.3	35.8
May.....	24.53	67.6	36.3
June.....	26.19	67.7	38.7
July.....	29.26	71.3	41.0
August.....	29.26	69.8	41.9
September.....	27.67	71.7	38.6
October.....	27.28	71.5	38.2
November.....	28.08	71.7	38.6
December.....	27.17	70.1	38.8
1948—			
January.....	\$28.03	71.3c	39.3
February.....	28.23	72.8	38.8
March.....	28.83	73.7	39.1
April.....	29.09	74.3	39.2
May.....	29.13	74.4	39.1
June.....	30.09	74.5	40.4
July.....	30.78	75.8	40.6
August.....	30.68	76.7	40.0
September.....	27.31	71.6	38.2
October.....	29.21	76.2	38.3
November.....	29.21	76.7	37.8
December.....	24.86	68.3	36.4
1949—			
January.....	\$27.54	72.8c	37.8
February.....	27.99	73.6	38.1
March.....	27.62	72.8	38.0
April.....	27.95	74.6	37.5
May.....	29.07	77.1	37.7
June.....	29.30	77.4	37.8
July.....	30.35	71.9	39.1
August.....	30.04	76.9	39.1
September.....	29.26	76.6	38.2
October.....	28.79	76.3	37.7
November.....	27.90	75.8	36.8
December.....	26.19	72.2	36.3
1950—			
January.....	\$29.65	77.8c	38.1
February.....	29.70	77.9	38.1
March.....	29.81	79.1	37.7
April.....	30.17	80.3	37.6
May.....	34.61	85.6	40.4
June.....	35.01	86.3	40.6

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

¹ Hours and earnings through April, 1950 represent unweighted averages; subsequent months show weighted averages.

TABLE LXIII

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANING PLANTS
IN NORTH CAROLINA¹

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$23.19	50.6c	45.8
February.....	22.74	50.4	45.1
March.....	23.08	51.1	45.1
April.....	25.42	53.7	47.3
May.....	24.93	53.5	46.6
June.....	25.69	53.7	47.8
July.....	25.27	54.2	46.6
August.....	25.71	54.9	46.8
September.....	26.17	54.8	47.7
October.....	26.07	55.3	47.1
November.....	25.81	55.5	46.5
December.....	26.68	56.1	47.5
1948—			
January.....	\$26.52	55.9c	47.5
February.....	25.49	55.7	45.8
March.....	26.53	56.5	47.0
April.....	27.21	57.4	47.4
May.....	27.11	58.1	46.7
June.....	27.11	58.0	46.8
July.....	27.96	59.1	47.3
August.....	26.40	57.9	45.6
September.....	28.11	59.4	47.4
October.....	27.88	58.7	47.5
November.....	28.32	60.1	47.2
December.....	28.55	59.5	48.0
1949—			
January.....	\$28.83	60.2c	47.9
February.....	27.21	58.6	46.4
March.....	27.59	59.9	46.1
April.....	28.49	60.8	46.8
May.....	28.55	60.5	47.2
June.....	24.63	55.3	44.5
July.....	25.79	57.3	45.0
August.....	24.68	57.8	42.7
September.....	25.53	58.9	43.4
October.....	25.18	58.4	43.1
November.....	24.61	57.8	42.6
December.....	25.35	59.0	43.0
1950—			
January.....	\$25.10	59.3c	42.4
February.....	24.76	59.1	41.9
March.....	24.76	58.7	42.2
April.....	25.29	60.0	42.2
May.....	25.75	59.6	42.4
June.....	25.08	59.1	43.2

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

¹ Hours and earnings through April, 1950 represent unweighted averages; subsequent months show weighted averages.

TABLE LXIV

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK
IN HOTELS
IN NORTH CAROLINA¹

January 1, 1947—June 30, 1950*

Year and Month	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Hours Worked
1947—			
January.....	\$18.34	40.0c	45.8
February.....	18.71	40.1	46.7
March.....	18.68	38.7	47.0
April.....	19.02	40.7	46.8
May.....	19.52	41.9	46.6
June.....	18.20	39.4	46.2
July.....	18.04	39.7	45.4
August.....	18.20	49.8	45.7
September.....	17.76	39.1	45.4
October.....	17.78	39.5	45.1
November.....	19.24	41.3	46.6
December.....	18.77	41.8	44.9
1948—			
January.....	\$19.42	42.4c	45.8
February.....	20.59	43.7	47.1
March.....	20.50	43.4	47.2
April.....	20.13	43.1	46.7
May.....	19.74	42.9	46.0
June.....	19.17	42.2	45.4
July.....	19.39	42.4	45.7
August.....	19.53	42.2	46.3
September.....	18.70	41.7	44.8
October.....	19.14	41.9	45.7
November.....	19.53	42.6	45.9
December.....	19.88	42.5	46.8
1949—			
January.....	\$20.18	43.3c	46.6
February.....	20.68	44.2	46.8
March.....	20.00	42.2	47.4
April.....	20.05	42.1	47.6
May.....	20.29	43.5	46.6
June.....	20.09	43.5	46.2
July.....	20.18	43.7	46.2
August.....	20.42	43.6	46.8
September.....	19.96	43.8	45.6
October.....	19.98	44.2	45.3
November.....	20.11	43.6	46.2
December.....	20.40	43.6	46.8
1950—			
January.....	\$20.52	42.9c	47.8
February.....	20.84	43.6	47.8
March.....	20.69	43.4	47.6
April.....	20.61	43.2	47.7
May.....	20.67	44.8	46.2
June.....	19.94	44.6	44.8

* Data based on reports from a representative sample of firms. Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; North Carolina Labor and Industry and Unpublished Data.

¹ Hours and earnings through April, 1950 represent unweighted averages; subsequent months show weighted averages.

TABLE LXV
DETAILED REPORT EMPLOYMENT, HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE AREA

1949												1950						
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	
EMPLOYMENT																		
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	19.8	20.1	19.9	19.7	19.1	19.3	18.7	19.1	19.4	20.1	20.1	20.3	20.0	20.1	20.3	19.9	19.9	20.1
Textile—Mill Products.....	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.6	7.9	7.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Broad-Woven Fabric Mills.....	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Knitting.....	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9
Food and Kindred Products.....	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Machinery.....	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Metal Products.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other Industries 1.....	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS																		
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	39.9	39.8	38.8	38.3	37.9	39.1	38.8	38.8	40.6	40.9	41.1	40.9	40.1	40.1	39.7	39.6	39.7	40.2
Textile—Mill Products.....	37.7	38.3	35.8	35.3	34.9	35.7	36.7	36.2	39.1	39.4	40.3	40.0	39.1	39.7	38.4	37.9	37.1	37.5
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	33.3	35.9	35.3	31.1	25.1	22.6	29.9	24.9	36.3	37.7	38.4	38.6	40.2	42.5	34.2	31.6	35.3	29.7
Broad-Woven Fabric Mills.....	38.1	38.5	33.4	33.3	38.1	36.5	35.8	35.1	37.7	38.4	41.5	42.8	39.5	40.7	39.6	39.5	37.7	39.7
Knitting.....	38.3	38.2	37.4	37.8	33.0	37.5	39.0	39.2	40.8	40.6	39.4	36.8	36.8	37.7	36.6	36.0	36.1	36.1
Food.....	39.9	38.8	38.7	39.1	39.7	44.0	40.8	40.5	42.1	40.7	39.9	39.9	40.1	37.9	38.8	40.1	40.0	42.8
Machinery.....	43.0	42.3	42.8	43.2	43.0	41.1	39.9	42.2	41.5	43.1	42.5	42.9	42.4	41.0	41.8	41.4	43.2	41.7
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	39.2	39.8	39.6	40.1	38.6	37.9	38.8	39.7	38.1	39.2	39.4	41.5	37.3	40.9	37.3	38.5	39.5	39.1
Metal Products.....	43.9	44.2	43.0	40.6	37.8	37.9	39.6	42.9	44.1	40.6	42.3	43.4	43.3	43.4	43.9	41.1	45.0	42.8

TABLE LXV—(Continued)

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

TOTAL MANUFACTURING	43.83	43.84	42.69	42.20	42.01	43.11	42.89	42.38	45.23	45.10	45.88	46.10	45.05	45.59	45.46	45.25	45.26	45.74
Textile—Mill Products	45.09	45.14	42.53	41.98	42.36	43.20	44.40	43.02	47.05	46.83	48.40	48.17	46.41	47.40	46.41	45.95	44.03	44.87
Yarn and Thread Mills	53.31	57.71	37.47	32.63	26.25	25.18	32.73	26.32	37.73	38.90	39.79	40.76	40.76	43.71	36.16	34.74	37.65	29.39
Broad-Woven Fabric Mills	44.98	45.05	39.11	39.32	42.56	42.98	42.75	40.93	44.87	45.49	50.09	52.08	47.19	48.61	47.64	47.24	43.95	47.85
Knitting	52.78	51.61	50.97	51.90	47.19	51.95	53.27	53.29	57.16	54.16	52.74	49.59	50.20	49.94	51.76	50.64	48.67	48.53
Food and Kindred Products	35.90	35.31	36.02	36.04	36.45	40.15	37.07	36.48	39.02	37.00	36.38	36.78	37.12	35.85	36.90	38.10	38.03	40.99
Machinery	47.66	46.85	46.95	47.86	46.36	44.66	42.26	45.65	48.08	47.19	47.18	47.21	46.27	45.65	46.50	40.23	48.36	46.55
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	57.11	59.58	59.61	60.20	57.54	59.68	60.69	58.99	57.11	59.58	59.35	63.64	58.47	64.06	59.92	61.75	64.27	61.86
Metal Products	50.88	52.94	50.42	47.03	44.24	42.91	45.07	48.26	52.67	49.19	50.54	51.70	53.16	53.67	53.94	48.99	55.22	52.63

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

TOTAL MANUFACTURING	1.098	1.100	1.101	1.103	1.108	1.103	1.106	1.093	1.114	1.103	1.115	1.127	1.123	1.137	1.145	1.146	1.139	1.138
Textile—Mill Products	1.197	1.179	1.187	1.190	1.214	1.210	1.209	1.190	1.217	1.190	1.200	1.206	1.186	1.194	1.209	1.212	1.186	1.195
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.001	1.052	1.063	1.049	1.045	1.113	1.094	1.055	1.067	1.033	1.069	1.057	1.014	1.028	1.057	1.079	1.066	.991
Broadwoven	1.179	1.169	1.172	1.180	1.179	1.179	1.195	1.167	1.191	1.184	1.207	1.217	1.195	1.195	1.202	1.197	1.164	1.207
Knitting	1.378	1.350	1.361	1.372	1.429	1.384	1.365	1.359	1.400	1.335	1.340	1.348	1.362	1.365	1.371	1.385	1.353	1.345
Food	.899	.911	.930	.922	.919	.912	.909	.902	.926	.909	.905	.921	.927	.946	.952	.950	.950	.959
Machinery	1.108	1.108	1.097	1.108	1.079	1.087	1.058	1.083	1.088	1.096	1.110	1.101	1.092	1.114	1.112	1.116	1.118	1.115
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1.457	1.495	1.507	1.502	1.490	1.576	1.566	1.486	1.499	1.521	1.505	1.532	1.566	1.565	1.608	1.602	1.627	1.582
Metal Products	1.160	1.197	1.173	1.158	1.171	1.133	1.137	1.124	1.194	1.211	1.195	1.191	1.229	1.236	1.229	1.191	1.226	1.229

¹ Includes: Apparel; Lumber; Furniture; Paper; Chemicals; Leather; Stone, Clay and Glass; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Industries.

TABLE LXVI

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED
IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

July, 1946—June, 1948 and July, 1948—June, 1950

Class of Construction	July, 1946 to June, 1948	July, 1948 to June, 1950	Per Cent of Change
All Construction.....	\$127,754,954	\$212,076,757	+ 66.0
New Residential.....	70,647,741	107,447,955	+ 52.0
New Non-Residential.....	39,650,280	79,486,013	+ 100.5
Additions, Alterations and Repairs.....	17,456,933	25,142,789	+ 44.0

TABLE LXVII

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES BY CITY
JULY, 1948—JUNE, 1950

	Total Value	Residential		Non- Residential Value	Additions, Alterations and Repairs Value
		Value	No. of Family Units		
Total All.....	\$ 212,076,757	\$ 107,447,955	20,169	\$ 79,486,013	\$ 25,142,789
Asheville.....	\$ 8,238,120	\$ 6,281,199	1,011	\$ 1,132,996	\$ 823,925
Burlington.....	8,721,655	2,995,831	517	4,777,589	948,235
Charlotte.....	46,591,507	28,029,606	5,449	14,543,380	4,018,521
Concord.....	3,587,155	1,204,150	255	2,214,800	168,205
Durham.....	20,929,576	6,636,499	992	11,210,343	3,082,734
Elizabeth City.....	1,213,185	598,240	130	417,395	197,550
Fayetteville.....	6,321,466	3,849,600	1,069	1,998,485	473,381
Gastonia.....	4,457,220	1,775,000	343	2,046,970	635,250
Goldsboro.....	3,615,213	1,815,157	337	1,349,811	450,245
Greensboro.....	21,621,139	9,183,336	1,963	8,956,008	3,481,795
Greenville.....	2,052,300	1,720,700	248	331,600	-----
Hickory.....	2,799,793	1,373,600	261	870,364	555,829
High Point.....	8,965,774	3,848,535	695	2,769,125	2,348,114
Kinston.....	2,868,963	1,890,325	341	739,345	239,293
Lexington.....	2,315,510	1,350,550	280	595,840	369,120
New Bern.....	1,496,397	642,935	124	668,110	185,352
Raleigh.....	21,201,245	8,961,845	1,664	11,692,652	546,748
Reidsville.....	1,878,160	1,077,915	219	730,425	69,820
Rocky Mount.....	5,262,251	3,382,385	524	831,221	1,048,645
Salisbury.....	4,315,519	2,234,866	494	1,601,830	478,823
Shelby.....	1,901,501	1,130,086	251	726,770	44,645
Statesville.....	2,722,945	1,262,200	265	1,322,745	138,000
Thomasville.....	1,031,425	676,100	197	228,275	127,050
Wilmington.....	5,103,549	2,153,827	263	1,894,506	1,055,216
Wilson.....	5,396,045	3,001,094	524	1,968,389	426,562
Winston-Salem.....	17,469,144	10,372,374	1,753	3,867,039	3,229,731

TABLE LXVIII

VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES BY CITY
SELECTED YEARS

	1935	1936	1937	1947	1948	1949
Total All.....	\$ 9,136,450	\$13,939,242	\$17,566,516	\$61,989,141	\$81,922,684	\$100,868,460
Asheville.....	\$ 300,163	\$ 663,625	\$ 722,689	\$ 2,814,781	\$ 2,890,637	\$ 4,327,005
Burlington.....	X	X	X	1,869,696	2,413,628	5,452,093
Charlotte.....	1,488,268	2,741,270	3,483,471	11,248,226	17,541,834	23,320,516
Concord.....	177,355	276,527	371,783	264,975	958,900	1,219,800
Durham.....	1,137,946	1,895,226	2,297,216	5,612,132	8,692,240	8,674,104
Elizabeth City.....	73,850	96,955	97,445	250,800	473,035	595,040
Fayetteville.....	357,237	385,478	493,205	1,581,415	2,607,472	2,936,983
Gastonia.....	157,745	425,845	234,560	1,543,219	1,164,720	2,448,400
Goldsboro.....	122,610	274,585	219,495	739,425	1,535,102	1,459,442
Greensboro.....	1,074,276	1,843,515	2,121,214	7,231,761	10,319,454	10,898,235
Greenville.....	X	X	X	1,454,625	1,250,200	626,800
Hickory.....	X	275,143	343,520	1,378,167	1,017,910	1,206,089
High Point.....	480,577	591,747	742,346	2,815,611	4,160,606	5,075,016
Kinston.....	289,860	215,816	291,975	1,008,950	1,503,359	1,209,338
Lexington.....	X	114,673	200,975	1,235,840	1,145,170	1,080,865
New Bern.....	35,425	46,649	152,870	270,155	¹	1,033,747
Raleigh.....	908,289	733,802	1,675,050	5,421,816	9,059,954	8,960,015
Reidsville.....	X	X	X	619,708	713,960	1,247,750
Rocky Mount.....	191,545	369,704	450,061	2,137,250	1,655,575	1,917,504
Salisbury.....	434,814	258,538	206,010	956,314	1,078,510	1,636,707
Shelby.....	356,158	384,855	408,371	652,270	² 344,265	965,606
Statesville.....	59,525	84,871	143,800	1,337,250	865,000	1,483,345
Thomasville.....	29,349	94,020	51,771	376,975	369,950	470,950
Wilmington.....	186,462	329,183	364,284	1,493,368	1,944,102	2,433,975
Wilson.....	202,980	340,788	377,150	1,628,265	2,201,270	2,144,402
Winston-Salem.....	1,072,016	1,496,427	2,117,255	6,046,147	6,015,831	8,044,733

X Information not available

¹ No reports received

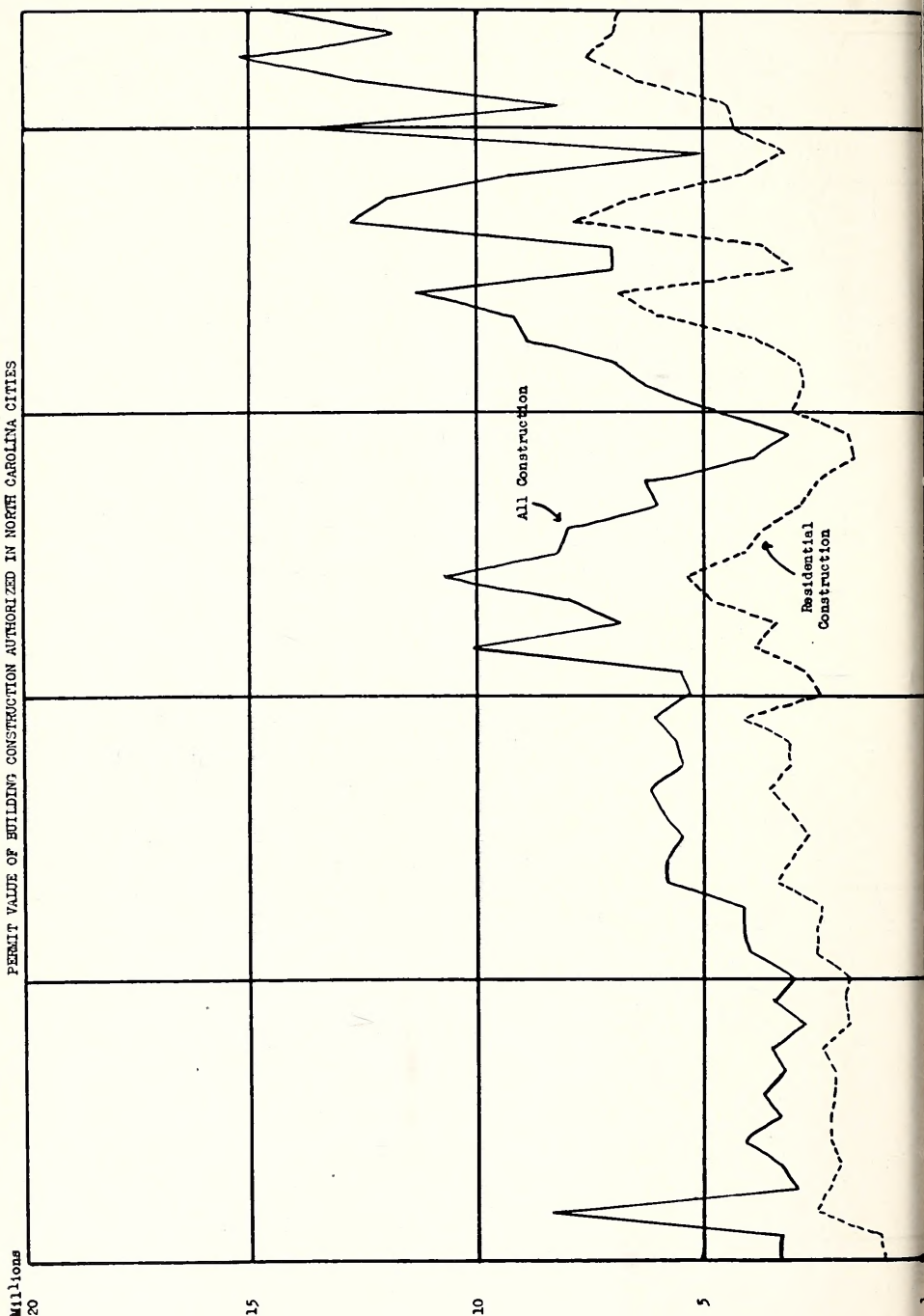
² Reports available for only five months

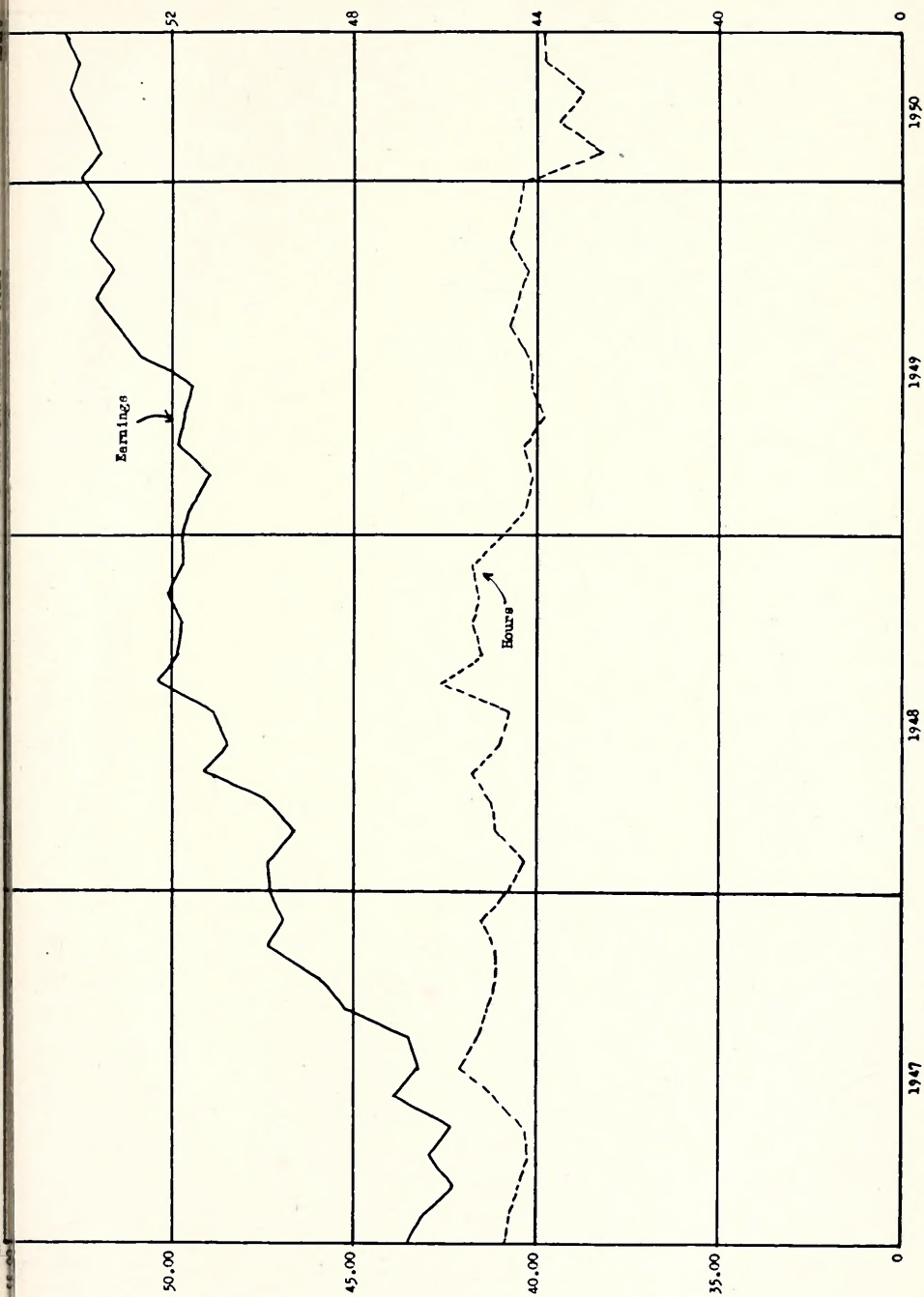
TABLE LXIX

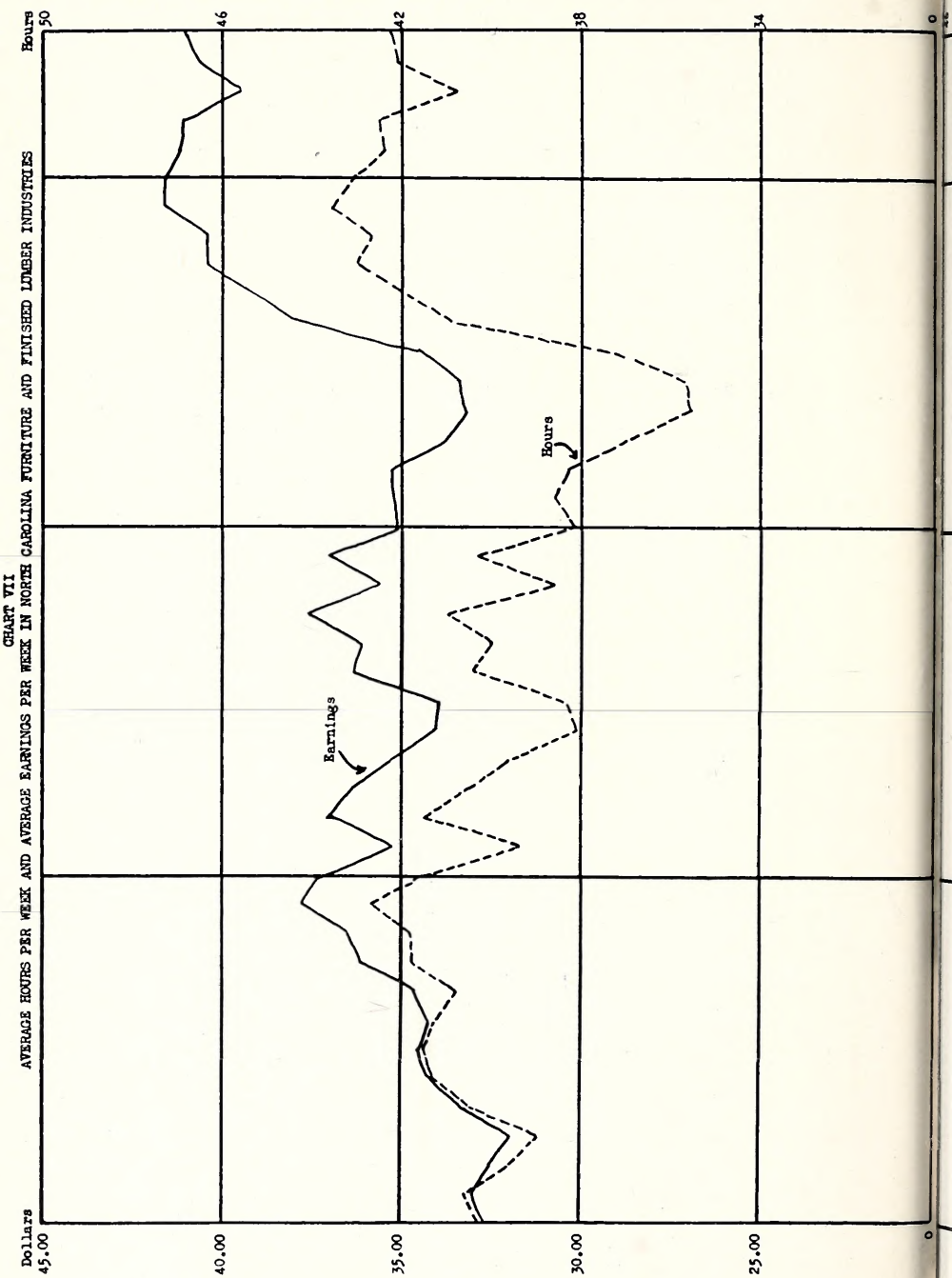
VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN SELECTED NORTH CAROLINA TOWNS¹

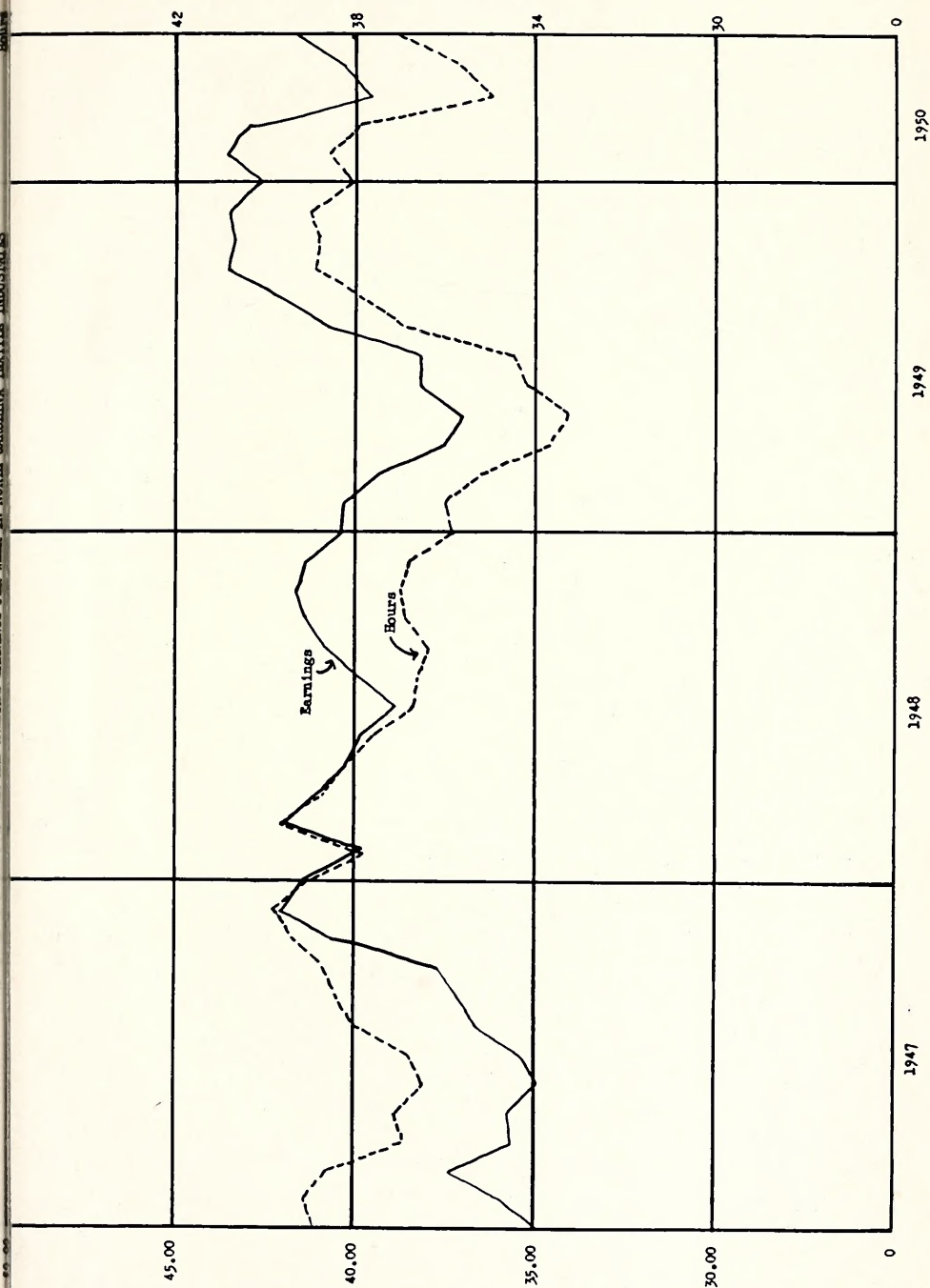
TOWNS	1948		1949	
	Value of All Construction	No. of Families Provided For	Value of All Construction	No. of Families Provided For
Ahoskie.....	506,560	57	399,215	42
Albemarle.....	832,024	110	1,975,849	112
Asheboro.....	1,693,450	69	688,555	80
Brevard.....	405,640	41	252,672	25
Cherryville.....	151,300	32	77,100	13
Columbia.....	22,825	4	63,500	6
Edenton.....	359,760	9	510,149	38
Farmville.....	197,805	35	301,400	19
Forest City.....	181,075	46	104,800	37
Gibsonville.....	71,330	6	207,325	20
Granite Falls.....	102,500	14	266,000	7
Hamlet.....	49,450	17	69,000	17
Hillsboro.....	79,800	9	211,300	5
Kenly.....	59,800	2	25,925	8
Kings Mountain.....	300,460	49	212,100	56
Lenoir.....	573,400	44	1,416,550	52
Lumberton.....	748,434	106	1,389,020	128
Madison.....	282,000	34	114,300	22
Mocksville.....	216,900	33	370,700	13
Monroe.....	778,625	100	606,846	101
Moorestville.....	749,505	82	325,150	43
Mount Airy.....	568,772	58	427,920	44
North Wilkesboro.....	453,500	39	146,638	22
Oxford.....	634,800	68	369,060	50
Robbins.....	126,500	2	54,800	7
Rockingham.....	296,950	17	477,225	32
Roxboro.....	646,000	56	219,275	36
Saluda.....	15,000	0	0	0
Siler City.....	46,000	10	166,500	27
Smithfield.....	516,915	78	1,422,977	42
Spindale.....	81,650	18	65,840	16
Wake Forest.....	130,900	19	192,910	24
Warrenton.....	123,700	7	45,630	6
Williamston.....	346,950	39	512,040	54
Total All Towns.....	12,350,280	1,310	13,688,271	1,204

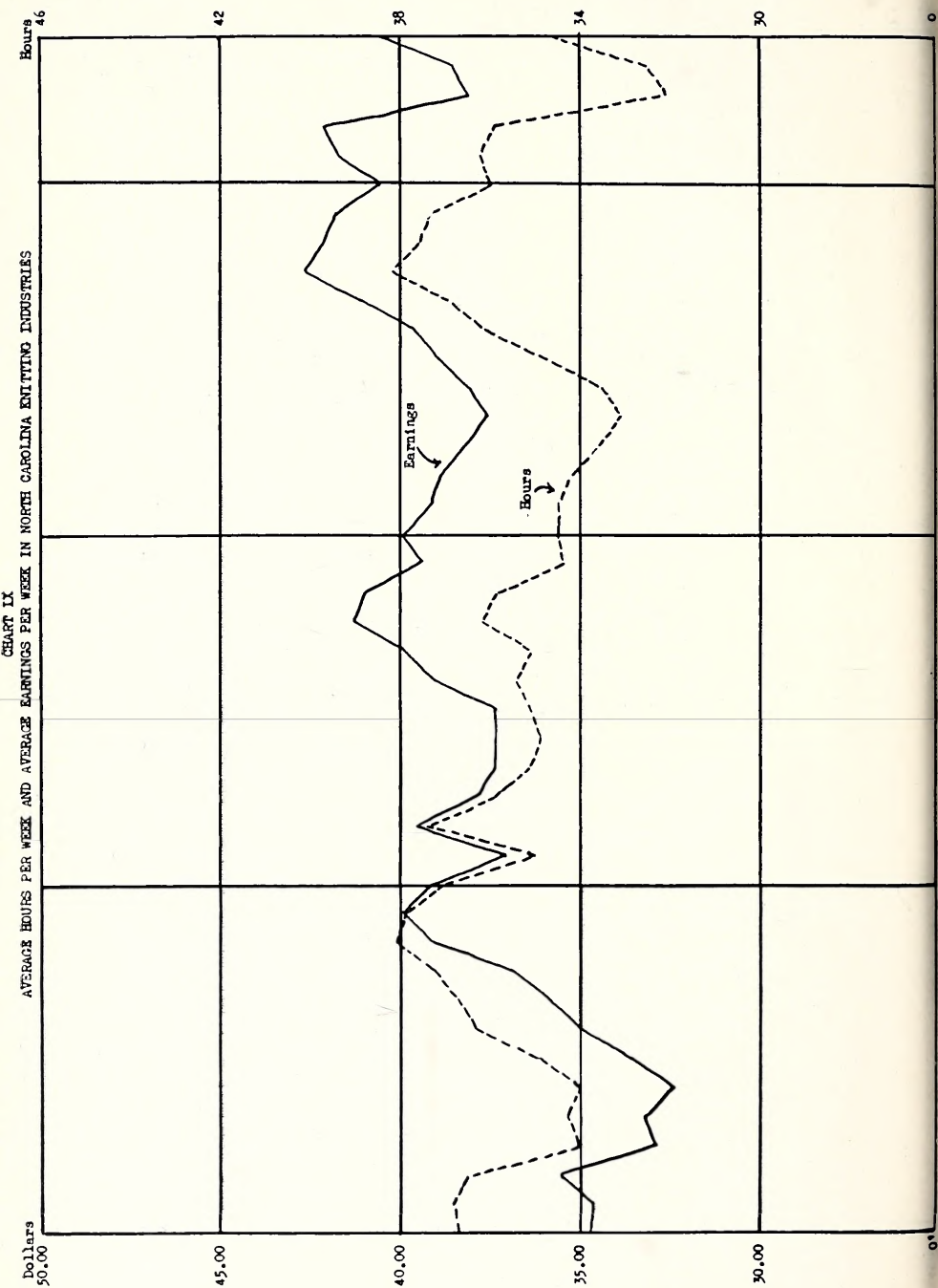
¹ Towns selected on basis of availability of reports.

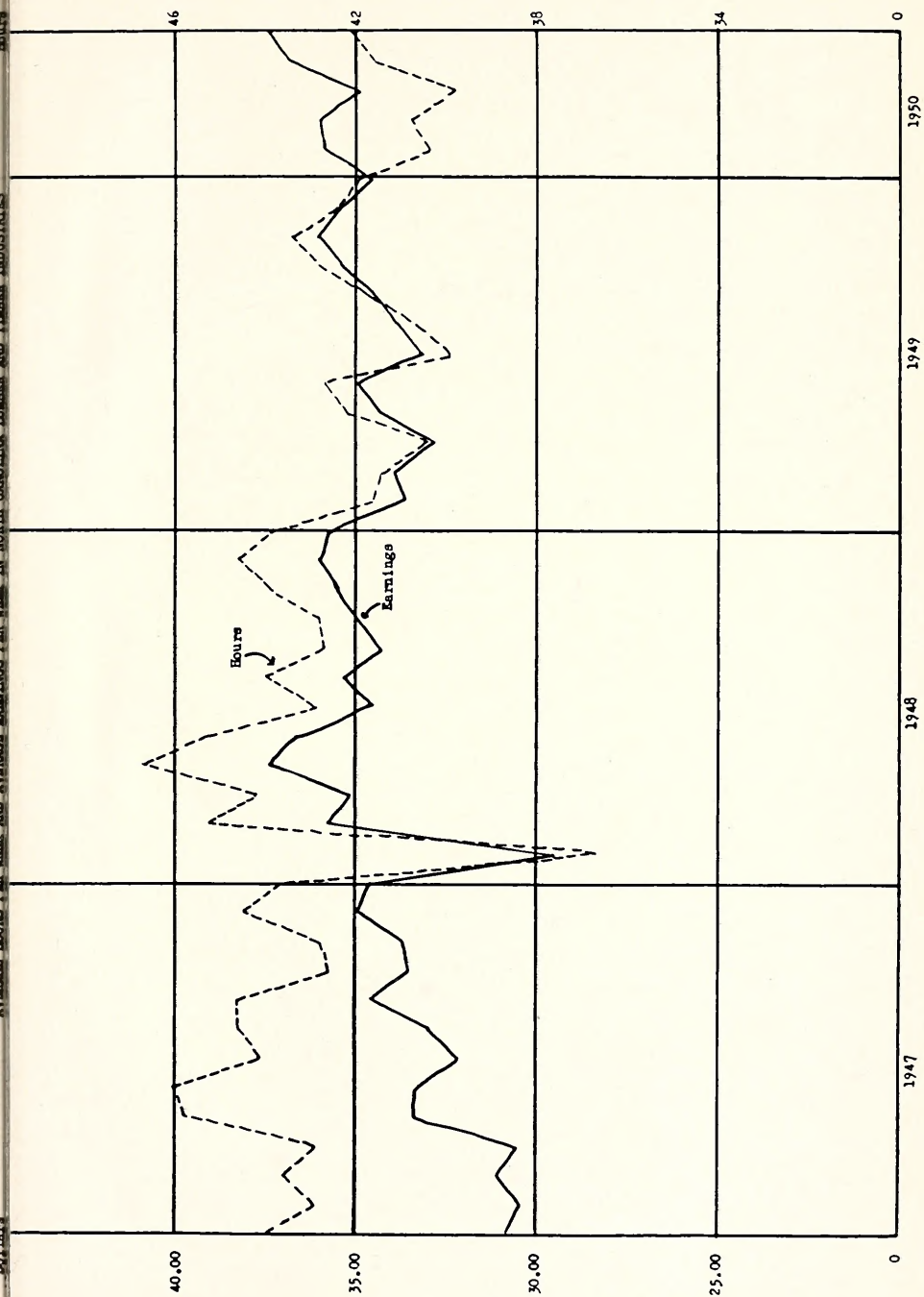
CHART II
PERMIT VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED IN NORTH CAROLINA CITIES

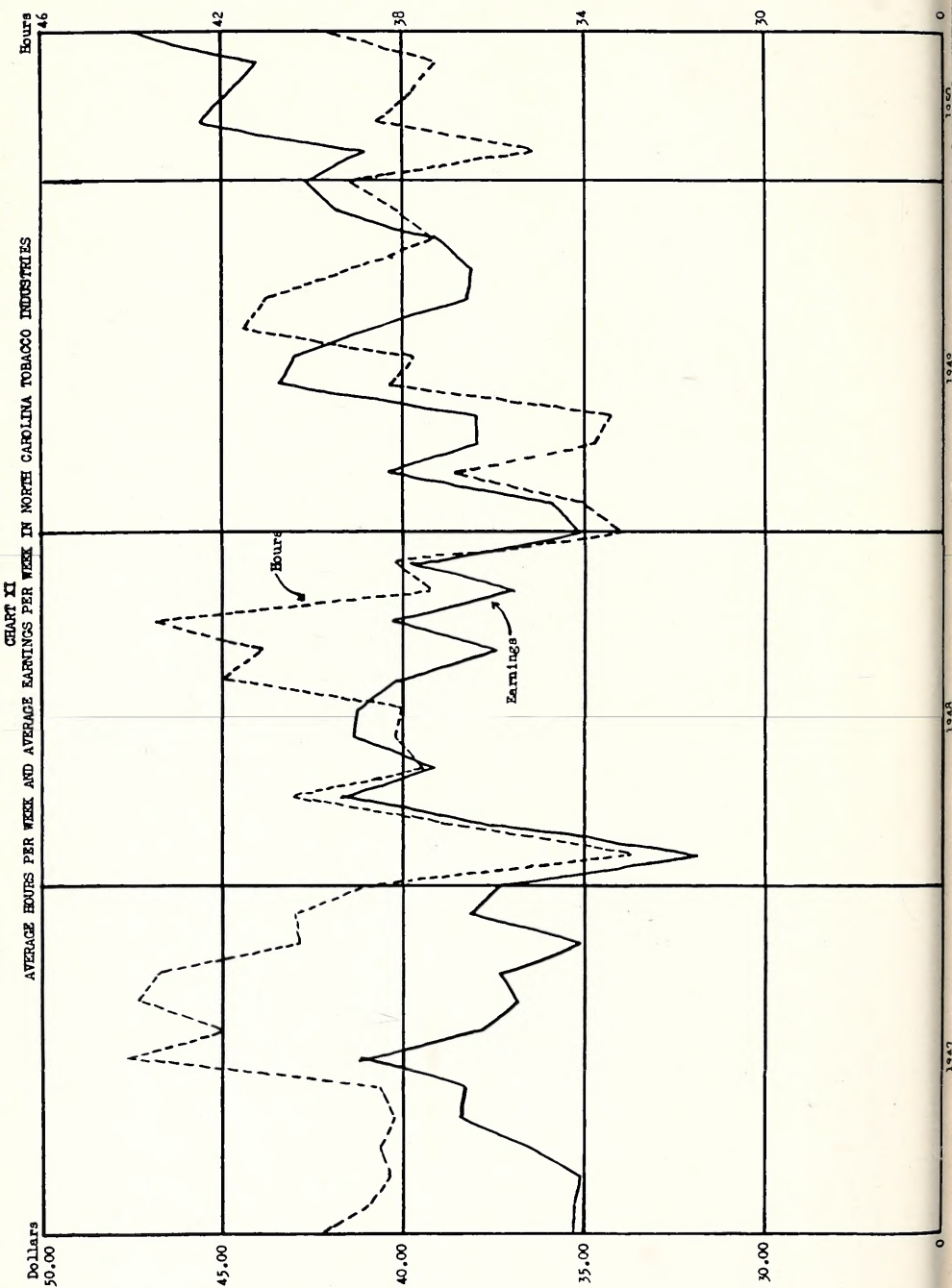












INDEX OF TABLES AND CHARTS

I. TABLES

	<i>Page</i>
Table I Report of Expenditures, Department of Labor, 1948-1949	17
Table II Report of Expenditures, Department of Labor, 1949-1950	18
Table III Orders Issued During the Biennium	20
Table IV Compliance With Orders Issued During the Biennium	20
Table V Wage-Hour Work	22
Table VI Accident Rates in North Carolina Industries	23
Table VII Bureau of Elevator Inspections, Activity Report	29
Table VIII Bureau of Boiler Inspections, Report of Revenues and Expenses	32
Table IX Bureau of Boiler Inspections, Summary of Activities	33
Table X Schedule of Fees Provided in the North Carolina Boiler Law	33
Table XI Violations and Compliances in Mines, Quarries, and Sand and Gravel Pits	35
Table XII Report of Mines, Quarries and Pits, Calendar Years 1948 and 1949, Including State Highway Quarries	36
Table XIII Accident Report of Mine and Quarry Operations	36
Table XIV Labor-Management Relations, 1948-1950	45
Table XV Labor-Management Relations Cases	46
Table XVI Strikes in North Carolina, 1948-1950	47
Table XVII Labor-Management Cases and Strikes in North Carolina	48
Table XVIII Registered Apprenticeship Programs	59
Table XIX Expected Completion Date of Registered Apprentices	60
Table XX Estimated Potential Apprentices	62
Table XXI Apprentices Completed by Occupation Group ..	63
Table XXII Apprentices Completed by Industry Groups	64

INDEX OF TABLES AND CHARTS (Cont'd.)

		<i>Page</i>
Table	XXIII Bureau of Labor for the Deaf— Registrations, Placements, Cancellations	67
Table	XXIV Bureau of Labor for the Deaf— Summary of Activities	69
Table	XXV Employment Certificates Issued to Minors	77
Table	XXVI Employment Certificates Issued to Minors 16 and 17 Years of Age	78
Table	XXVII Employment Certificates Issued to Minors In Selected North Carolina Cities	78
Table	XXVIII Employment Certificates Issued to Minors By County of Issue	79-80
Table	XXIX Estimated Nonagricultural Employment in North Carolina, 1947	86-87
Table	XXX Estimated Nonagricultural Employment in North Carolina, 1948	88-89
Table	XXXI Estimated Nonagricultural Employment in North Carolina, 1949	90-91
Table	XXXII Estimated Nonagricultural Employment in North Carolina, Jan.-June, 1950	92

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN NORTH CAROLINA:

Table	XXXIII Manufacturing Industries	95
Table	XXXIV Food Products Industries	98
Table	XXXV Tobacco Industries	99
Table	XXXVI Textile Industries	100
Table	XXXVII Apparel and Other Finished Products Industries	101
Table	XXXVIII Lumber and Wood Products Industries (Except Furniture)	102
Table	XXXIX Household Furniture, Mattresses and Bedsprings Industries	103
Table	XL Paper and Allied Industries	104
Table	XLI Durable Goods Industries	105
Table	XLII Non-Durable Goods Industries	106

INDEX OF TABLES AND CHARTS (Cont'd.)

	<i>Page</i>
Table XLIII Bakery Products Industries	107
Table XLIV Beverage Industries	108
Table XLV Cigarette Industries	109
Table XLVI Stemming and Redrying Plants	110
Table XLVII Yarn and Thread Industry	111
Table XLVIII Broadwoven Fabrics Industry	112
Table XLIX Knitting Industries	113
Table L Full-Fashioned Hosiery Industry	114
Table LI Seamless Hosiery Industries	115
Table LII Furniture and Finished Lumber Industries	116
Table LIII Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Industries	117
Table LIV Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	118
Table LV Chemicals and Allied Industries	119
Table LVI Stone, Clay and Glass Industries	120
Table LVII Machinery (Except Electrical) Industries	121
Table LVIII Nonmetallic Mining and Quarrying	122
Table LIX Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities	123
Table LX Insurance and Brokerage Industries	124
Table LXI Wholesale Trade	125
Table LXII Retail Trade	126
Table LXIII Laundries and Dry Cleaning Plants	127
Table LXIV Hotels	128
Table LXV Detailed Report of Employment, Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, Charlotte Area	129-30
Table LXVI Value of Building Construction Authorized in North Carolina Cities	131
Table LXVII Value of Building Construction Authorized in North Carolina Cities, By City	131
Table LXVIII Value of Building Construction Authorized in North Carolina Cities, By City and Selected Years	132
Table LXIX Value of Building Construction Authorized in Selected North Carolina Towns	133

INDEX OF TABLES AND CHARTS (Cont'd.)

II. CHARTS

	<i>Page</i>
Chart I Employment Certificates Issued to Minors in North Carolina	82
Chart II Permit Value of Building Construction Authorized In North Carolina Cities	134
Chart III Average Hours Per Week and Average Earnings Per Week in North Carolina Manufacturing Industries	75
Chart IV Nonagricultural Employment in North Carolina	85
Chart V Average Hours Per Week and Average Earnings Per Week in North Carolina Wholesale Trade	135
Chart VI Average Hours Per Week and Average Earnings Per Week in North Carolina Food Products Industries	94
Chart VII Average Hours Per Week and Average Earnings Per Week in North Carolina Furniture and Finished Lumber Industries	136
Chart VIII Average Hours Per Week and Average Earnings Per Week in North Carolina Textile Industries	137
Chart IX Average Hours Per Week and Average Earnings Per Week in North Carolina Knitting Industries	138
Chart X Average Hours Per Week and Average Earnings Per Week in North Carolina Lumber and Timber Industries	139
Chart XI Average Hours Per Week and Average Earnings Per Week in North Carolina Tobacco Industries	140
Chart XII Employment in Manufacturing and Non- manufacturing Industries	84

